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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 January 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

TRADE, TECHNICAL SHOWS--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Fifty-six economic, trade and technical exhibitions by foreign as well as Hong Kong and Macao firms will be held in China this year. Arrangements have already been made by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). Most of the exhibitions, to be mounted in China's major cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shenyang and Chengdu, will be multinational ones. They will cover machinery, electronics, textiles, food, and packaging equipment and other fields, a spokesman for the CCPIT said. Four large multinational exhibitions will be sponsored by the CCPIT in the capital. They are a medical apparatus and instruments exhibition in February, a geological prospecting equipment exhibition in August, a printing technology exhibition in October and a leather processing machinery exhibition in November. Business people and technical personnel from all over the country are expected to attend. Meanwhile, the CCPIT has drawn up this year's program to display Chinese machinery, textiles, food, electronic and light industrial products at exhibitions and international fairs in over 20 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America, the spokesman said. The CCPIT arranged over 60 foreign and Hong Kong and Macao exhibitions and sent 28 overseas in 1983. [Text] [OW071232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 7 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/161

UNITED STATES

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. ACTIVITIES

Beijing TV Report

HK091323 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 9 January begins its regular 1100 GMT newscast with a filmed report on Premier Zhao Ziyang's activities in Honolulu, Hawaii, on 7 January, and an announcer-read XINHUA report on Zhao's arrival in Williamsburg, Virginia, on 8 January.

The filmed report, which lasts 4.5 minutes, opens with a long shot of many people standing outside an unidentified building. This is followed by shots of Premier Zhao's special plane taxiing along the runway at "the Hickam airport, Honolulu," according to the announcer. The film then shows: Governor of Hawaii George Ariyoshi walking in the airport tarmac; Premier Zhao walking down the ramp in the company of several unidentified PRC officials; and Zhao standing in front of his plane, shaking hands with George Ariyoshi and accepting a garland from an unidentified woman. After a shot of Zhao shaking hands with an unidentified U.S. naval officer, Zhao is seen accepting a garland from another woman. Zhao is next seen shaking hands with several unidentified people and leaving the airport.

The following segments show: Zhao visiting the USS Arizona National Memorial; Zhao touring Pearl Harbor by boat; Zhao arriving at the Polynesian Cultural Center by helicopter and touring the center; and Zhao in an auditorium being welcomed at a reception held by the East-West Center. The filmed report ends with a shot of Zhao standing on a platform and waving greetings to many people at the reception.

The announcer-read XINHUA report lasts less than 1 minute.

Activities in Williamsburg

HK111224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter from America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389] and Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Distinguished Chinese Guests in Williamsburg"]

[Text] Premier Zhao arrived in Williamsburg from Hawaii late at night on 8 January. In an old and traditional form, this historical city of the 18th century greeted distinguished guests from China for the first time.

On the morning of the next day, Premier Zhao and his party, accompanied by Longsworth, "president of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation," visited with interest the famous historical city which reflects the style and features of the colonial era of more than two centuries ago.

Williamsburg has a population of less than 10,000 but was a political, economic, and cultural center in the years of the British Virginia Colony. In the War of Independence, outstanding politicians such as Washington, Jefferson, and other leaders, carried out revolutionary activities here in this city, and the famous Declaration of Independence was prepared here, which have given this old city a great political reputation.

Premier Zhao and his party first visited the building which housed the congress in those years of the Virginia colony. This is the most important building in Williamsburg. The instructor in antique costumes gave an introduction to how American statesmen waged a struggle against colonialist rule 200 years ago and requested Premier Zhao to sit in the seat of the house speaker in those years. Premier Zhao praised the American people for their struggle to win independence.

After leaving the congress house, the Chinese guests respectively mounted several carriages, made according to the style of the 18th century, and were pulled by two strong horses, moving forward slowly. The mayor introduced Premier Zhao to various historical sites on the way and the history of Williamsburg.

After visiting a silverware workshop, Premier Zhao and his party came to a post office and papermaking, printing, and bookbinding workshops. The "craftsmen" demonstrated the skill of papermaking, printing, and bookbinding of 200 years ago. Pointing to paper made of flax fibre, Premier Zhao said: "This kind of paper is quite suitable for writing Chinese characters with writing brushes and drawing traditional Chinese paintings." After watching a demonstration of the printing skill, Premier Zhao asked the worker: "Was the 'Declaration of Independence' printed in the same way?" The worker answered: "Yes, but it was printed in Philadelphia."

While visiting a bookbinding workshop, Premier Zhao was very much interested in the technology of printing front covers. He asked the workers: How long is needed to master the technology. The worker replied that 6 months are needed for a worker to master it but only 3 minutes are need for actual operation. Pointing to the costume of the 18th century which the workers wore and their old-fashioned hair styles, Premier Zhao Ziyang asked: "Did the workers at that time also wear such clothes?" The worker replied: "Yes, but I feel comfortable even now." The Chinese premier then said humorously: If people wearing such clothes appear in New York, they will certainly be surrounded and watched by others." Smiling, the worker said: "If they are 100 miles from here, they will be surrounded and watched by others."

When Premier Zhao and his party went to the gate of the governor's mansion, some local residents gathering in the street warmly applauded the Chinese

premier. One resident told the reporter: "Premier Zhao is the first senior Chinese leader who has visited here. His visit indicates the friendly relations of the people of our two countries. I heartily rejoice at it."

The foundation gave a luncheon in honor of Premier Zhao and his party. At the luncheon, Longsworth, president of the foundation, said that people can see Chinese influence on early American culture here in this city. For example, craftsmen got inspiration from Chinese paintings in the layout, craftsmanships and decoration of houses. He said that Premier Zhao's visit to Williamsburg signifies the continuation of the long-standing friendly ties between the American and Chinese people.

In a speech delivered on behalf of Premier Zhao, Foreign Minister Wu highly valued the role Williamsburg played in the War of Independence of America in those years. He also pointed out: While staying in this ancient historical city, we, the Chinese people, who have had a similar experience, can easily understand the glorious history of the American people in their struggle against colonialist rule and for national independence, which provides much food for thought.

After leaving Williamsburg, Premier Zhao and his party arrived in Washington on the afternoon of 9 January, thus beginning their official visit to the United States.

#### Williamsburg Luncheon for Zhao, Wu

OW100836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0246 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Williamsburg, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang today attended a luncheon given in his honor by Charles Longsworth, president of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, here.

The foundation is a private corporation responsible for the restoration and maintenance of this ancient town. In his toast, foundation President Charles Longsworth expressed a warm welcome of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Williamsburg and wished Premier Zhao's visit in the United States success.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian spoke on behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang at the luncheon. On behalf of Premier Zhao and his entourage, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian first expressed his heartfelt thanks for the hospitality given by the president of the Williamsburg Foundation. He said, "Thanks to the host's meticulous arrangements, we have spent a very happy day before our forthcoming official visit to Washington."

Wu Xueqian said: "Williamsburg is beautiful. You have made history reappear. Your efforts have turned Williamsburg into a big museum, a classroom where one can learn the early history of the United States."

"To be here in the old historic town and review the glorious history of the American people fighting for national independence from colonial rule is especially meaningful and understandable to us Chinese, who had similar experience."

He hoped that Premier Zhao's visit to the United States would help enhance mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples and on this basis promote the steady development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Present at the luncheon were Virginia Governor Charles Robb and Williamsburg Mayor (Robert Ork).

Premier Zhao exchanged gifts with the host at the luncheon.

#### More on U.S. Businessmen's Lunch

OW120632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0323 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang attended and was warmly entertained at a luncheon that the National Council for U.S.-China Trade hosted for him today.

Chairman Walter Surrey and President Christopher Phillips of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldridge, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Block, U.S. Ambassador to China Hummel, and about 300 people from industrial and commercial circles attended the luncheon which was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

Also invited to the luncheon were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council Chen Chu, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi, and Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin.

Speaking at the luncheon, Surrey gave a brief introduction to the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and the work it is doing. He wished further development of economic relations between the United States and China.

Premier Zhao was given a standing ovation when introduced to speak. He introduced China's policy on foreign economic relations to those from the U.S. economic circle.

Premier Zhao said: China's policy of opening up to the outside world is a basic national policy and will remain unchanged for some time. This policy is not a mere subjective wish but a reflection of the objective necessity. "China has opened its door and will never close it again. As China gradually realizes its modernization program, its external economic relations will grow in increasing depth and width."

Premier Zhao said: China's policy of opening up to the outside world applies to all countries. China carries out economic cooperation not only with developed countries but also with the developing countries of the Third World. There are vast potentials for an economic power such as the United States to conduct economic exchanges and cooperation with China.

Referring to the trade between China and the United States, Premier Zhao pointed out that Sino-U.S. trade has grown rapidly, but the scale of economic

cooperation remains limited, which is quite incommensurate with the populations, resources, and total productive capacities of the two countries. He said: The different social systems of China and the United States should not impede their economic cooperation. China acts in accordance with international practice in handling its external economic relations and will never discriminate against enterprises with foreign investment.

Premier Zhao noted: China is now making utmost efforts to improve the work of economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. In the past few years it has promulgated a host of laws and regulations on external economic relations.

Premier Zhao said: China suffers a big trade deficit with the United States. It is hoped that the U.S. side will remove obstacles and pursue a more open policy in order to facilitate the growth of the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries. From a long-term point of view, increasing potentials exist for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation.

Premier Zhao also pointed out: In the world today, it is impossible to completely separate economic activities from political considerations. Development of Sino-U.S. economic relations will assist in development of the political relations between the two countries. Similarly, setbacks in political relations between China and the United States will inevitably have an adverse effect on their economic relations. He expressed the hope that people in American economic circles will exert their influence to help overcome some difficulties existing in the current Sino-U.S. political relations.

CSO: 4005/312

UNITED STATES

PRC TELEVISION REPORTS 7, 8 JAN ON ZHAO'S TRIP

HK091038 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 and 8 January carry reports on Premier Zhao Ziyang's departure from Beijing on his U.S. tour and on his activities in Honolulu.

On 7 January the 1100 GMT newscast begins with a 1.5-minute filmed report on Zhao's departure, which opens with shots at the airport tarmac showing Zhao, Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, Xi Zhongxun, Wu Xueqian, Yu Qiuli, and others talking across the tarmac, moving in and out of the camera's view. In the next shot Zhao is shown near the plane shaking hands with Ji Pengfei, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Yu Qiuli, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Xi Zhongxun, and Wan Li. Then, after a shot of Zhao climbing up the ramp and waving to the well-wishers, the film ends with a long shot of the 707 taxiing away.

After this report, the newscast continues with a 4.5-minute film on the history and geography of the United States, showing scenic spots in Hawaii, Washington, New York, and San Francisco.

On 8 January there are no filmed reports on Zhao's visit, but at the end of the domestic news in the 1100 GMT newscast, the announcer reads a 1-minute summary of a XINHUA report on Zhao's visit to the Polynesian Cultural Center, the East-West Center, Pearl Harbor, the USS Arizona National Memorial, and his statement at the Honolulu airport on the friendship between the Chinese and Hawaiian peoples.

CSO: 4000/162

UNITED STATES

'PROMINENT AMERICANS' COMMENT ON ZHAO'S VISIT

HK110242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] The following are articles written by prominent Americans for the North American edition of CHINA DAILY which is producing several supplements to honour Premier Zhao's visit to the United States:

A. Doak Barnett, professor at Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C.:

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States is a major event, and I am delighted to have the opportunity to extend a warm welcome to him.

During the twelve years since President Richard Nixon and Premier Zhou Enlai signed the Shanghai Communique, there has been remarkable progress in many respects in the expansion and strengthening of Sino-American ties. The visit of the then Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping to the United States, immediately after full normalization of diplomatic relations, initiated a period of rapid development of broad political and economic ties. Premier Zhao's visit marks a new stage in the process of cementing Sino-American relations and putting them on a firm, sustainable, long-term basis.

The strengthening of good relations between our two countries is of enormous importance, both to east Asian and global stability, and to the security, political, and economic interests of both countries. It is important that both countries handle with sensitivity the inevitable problems that arise in relations between two great nations, but there is every reason to believe that, if each side takes a long-term view, these problems will be manageable.

Special emphasis should be placed, at present, on the importance of broadening our economic ties. China is in the midst of an historic modernization programme, which provides both the opportunity and the need for close economic cooperation. I hope that Premier Zhao's visit will give a major new impetus to the development of such cooperation.

Raymond Philip Shafer and Arthur H. Rosen, chairman and president of the National Committee on United States-China relations:

Our committee joins all Americans in extending a warm welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang, and hopes that he will have a pleasant and rewarding stay. We are confident that his visit will lead to better understanding and increased cooperation between our governments and our peoples.

In the five years since China and the United States established full diplomatic relations, thousands of citizens of both countries have come to know each other as professionals, as scholars, as officials, as businessmen, and as tourists. These opportunities for personal interaction and dialogue have strengthened the basis for a friendly, durable and mutually beneficial relationship.

We hope that the visits by Premier Zhao and President Reagan will mark the beginning of a new era of still greater contacts and exchanges which will further strengthen the bonds between our two peoples and contribute to world peace.

CSO: 4000/162

UNITED STATES

XINHUA INTERVIEWS SPECIALISTS ON U.S. LITERATURE

OW060949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--A multi-volume series on the "History of Literature in the United States" will be published beginning in 1986, according to Wu Fuheng, president of Sandong University, who also heads the Chinese Association for the Study of American Literature.

Professor Wu, 72, who was here for the congress of the China Democratic League, disclosed this in an interview with XINHUA.

One of China's few specialists in the modern literature of the United States, the professor heads the group which will compile the series. His wife, Professor Lu Fan, also an expert in American literature, is a member of the group.

Wu Fuheng graduated from Beijing Teachers' University in 1935. From 1940 to 1941 he studied education, semantics and literary criticism at Harvard University, under the guidance of I.A. Richards, the renowned literary critic.

In 1963, he founded the Institute of Modern American Literature at Shandong University which studies various schools of modern American literature, literary criticism and drama. Professor Wu and his colleges [as received] are now focusing their studies on the dramatist, Eugene O'Neill.

He regards O'Neill as an epoch-making figure whose plays have exerted great influence not only in the United States, but in other parts of the world. O'Neill's combining of realism and expressionism engendered new writing techniques, he said.

Some plays written by Chinese dramatist Cao Yu show the influence of O'Neill's writing, Professor Wu said. But, he pointed out, many of O'Neill's plays reflect his pessimism, particularly those written in his later years, like "Long Day's Journey Into Night."

Professor Wu said that, after World War II, literature in the United States had incorporated foreign experience, bringing forth many new techniques of expression and new literary schools.

Wu Fuheng paid special tribute to Saul Bellow as a representative of traditional literature in the United States. Using methods of realism, he said, Bellow presents the thinking and ideological contradictions of American intellectuals, and exposes the problems in the country's urban areas.

Professor Wu said the novel "Humbolt's Gift," for which Bellow won the Nobel Prize, has been translated into Chinese. "We shall introduce more of Bellow's works to Chinese readers," he said.

He stressed the importance of studying American literature, the past and present of the United States, the trends of thought there, the mood, aspiration, life and distress of the people as reflected in literature and the American writers' modes of expression and techniques.

"This both benefits the development of Chinese literature and art and promotes mutual understanding between the peoples of China and the United States," Professor Wu said.

At his suggestion, the Chinese Association for the Study of American Literature was founded in 1979. Sixty scholars from 41 research and teaching institutions throughout the country are members. He also edits a quarterly on U.S. literature.

The study of American literature has been expanded with the development of Sino-American relations, Wu said. More than 120 short stories, novels and plays by U.S. writers have been translated into Chinese and published over the past few years. These include O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" and "Beyond the Horizon," Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman."

Professor Wu said Shandong University has established close ties with about 30 foreign universities including Harvard, Indiana, Pittsburgh and Washington state universities in the United States, Yamaguchi University in Japan, and Regina University of Canada.

In June, 1982, Professor Wu was awarded the honorary doctoral degree of law by Harvard University for his outstanding contributions to academic research, education and Sino-American cultural exchange.

Wu Fuheng said cultural exchanges between China and the United States is an important way of promoting mutual understanding and enhancing friendship between the two peoples.

CSO: 4000/162

NORTHEAST ASIA

DOW JONES AVERAGE HITS RECORD IN JAPAN

OW101148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--The Nikkei Dow Jones 225-stock average surpassed the 10,000-point level for the first time in history in the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, according to the press here.

When the Tokyo Stock Exchange resumed business in May 1949, the Dow Jones stock was only 176 Japanese yen. The figure rose to 5,000 in 1972 and was doubled 11 years later.

It is generally believed that the rise of the stock indicates that the Japanese economy has turned for the better. It shows that the lowering of the crude oil prices, the better management of enterprises and the relaxation of the money market have allowed idle funds to enter into the stock market. It also shows that the formation of the second Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet created a stable political situation in Japan. Besides, the rising prices of the U.S. stocks caused by lowered interest rates and checked inflation have also an impact on the Japanese stock market.

However, some newspapers of Japan believed that the stock prices do not necessarily reflect an all-round turning for the better of the Japanese economy. Although the country's processing industries are much better than before, its basic materials industries are still in difficulty. With the aggravation of the trade war, export gives only limited help to the recovery of prosperity.

CSO: 4000/165

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND VISITORS--Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and feted here today Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Zealand John F. Luxton and chairman of the Parliament's Special Committee for Foreign Affairs Peter I. Wilkinson and their wives. The New Zealand guests are here for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Before their arrival in Beijing, the guests toured Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai and Hangzhou. [Text] [OW040740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 4 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/168

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS FOIL SOVIET-KARMAL ATTACKS

OW062007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Recent attacks launched by the Soviet-Karmal troops in Ghazni Province were foiled by the Afghan guerrillas, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) today.

The Soviet-Karmal forces attacked guerrilla positions at Kohetergan near Ghazni city but failed due to strong resistance and counter-attacks; 62 Soviets and 33 Karmal soldiers were wiped out and 12 others captured in the operation.

AAP reported yesterday that the guerrillas recently intercepted a Soviet military convoy at Shash village area in the same province, killing 30 enemy soldiers and damaging five tanks.

On December 21, the guerrillas attacked a military headquarters in the Dand sub-division, Kandahar Province. As many as 127 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed in the three-day attack.

Earlier on December 16, the guerrillas in Helmand Province ambushed a Soviet-Karmal convoy at Sangeen sub-division. As a result, 16 enemy troops were wiped out and a Soviet plane was shot down.

MUJAHID PRESS AGENCY (MPA) has reported that in the past three weeks, five enemy transport helicopters were shot down by the guerrillas at Hajaki County of Helmand Province. The helicopters were carrying winter uniforms, boots and food stuff for the local Karmal troops.

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES ISRAELI 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW060715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 6 Jan 84

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "Savage Provocation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary entitled "Savage Provocation," lambasting Israel's new aggressive moves in Lebanon.

The commentary says: In a new military provocation against the Arab people at the start of 1984, Israeli warplanes heavily bombed PLO bases to the east of Beirut and Syrian positions in the Al-Biq'a' valley in northern Lebanon on January 3 and 4, causing hundreds of casualties. This is another debt of blood incurred at the expense of the Arab people and the Chinese people condemn this savage provocation by Israel.

The commentary stresses: Israel has been escalating its aggressive moves in Lebanon. A month ago, Israel, along with the United States, carried out repeated large-scale air raids on Syrian positions in Lebanon. Of late, the Israeli Air Force has put on a show of force for Syrian troops by staging what it termed "maneuvers" in eastern and southern Lebanon with the deliberate aim of creating an atmosphere of war. In the meantime, Israel flagrantly closed the Al-'Awwali river, cut off Lebanon's north-south traffic and mounted a cold-blooded crackdown on the resistance struggle of the Lebanese people in the south. And now the new provocations against PLO fighters and Syrian troops. All these are signs that Israel, after tightening its grip on southern Lebanon, is expanding its aggression in Lebanon in a planned way, thus erecting fresh roadblocks in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Lebanese issue.

For the time being, the commentary says, the PLO struggle has entered a difficult stage because of internal divisions and the situation in Lebanon remains chaotic. It is in this context that Israel, with strong backing from the United States, is pushing ahead unscrupulously with its aggressive and belligerent policy in a vain attempt to stamp out the just struggles of the Palestinian and Arab people. However, the unshakable Arab people will not allow themselves to be daunted. In the face of such a grim situation, they will close ranks to stop Israel's new military adventures in the Middle East.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS PROTECTIONISM

OW071320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan has warned industrialized nations against sticking to protectionism in trade with the developing countries.

Unless there was a fundamental change in such an attitude of the developed countries, he stressed, the developing countries might be forced to adopt more inward looking development strategies which would result in further decline of the volume of world trade and serious consequences for the world economy.

The minister was speaking at an annual dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Rawalpindi yesterday.

Expressing his strong regret over the protectionism the industrialized nations practiced against the developing countries, Ishaq said studies have shown clearly that economic gains from foreign assistance provided by the industrialized nations were more than cancelled by restrictions imposed on trade by them.

The debt crisis in the early eighties in some of the developing countries also resulted substantially from the sudden shrinkage in the world trade and denial of export opportunities essential to the servicing of the debt, he added.

Analysing the situation, the finance minister noted that protectionist tendencies in the world trade were generally considered a menace being perpetuated and even strengthened.

Over the past six years, he pointed out, his country has been forced to import goods at higher prices while compelled to accept lower prices for export, thus suffering a loss of 30 percent.

The Pakistan finance minister called on developed countries to increase their imports from Pakistan and promote economic and trade relations with Pakistan in the interest of the trading partners.

CSO: 4000/166

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

INDIA TO BEGIN EXPORTING ARMS--New Delhi, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--India, a traditional arms importing country, has planned to export large quantities of arms and military stores, awaiting only clearance by the defense export promotion board, according to a report of the daily PATRIOT. A special committee is currently under government consideration to work out ways and means for a quick sale of surplus military stores. An army officer in his article appearing in the latest issue of the magazine COMBAT of the College of Combat urged the Indian Government to enter the arms market because, he said, arms industry has become one of the fastest growing businesses. He believed that by exporting arms India could correct its adverse balance of payments and create more jobs for the unemployed. This would also help the country maintain independence and acquire high technology, he said. Local press reported earlier that India began exporting arms in 1982 and earned 270 million rupees last year, though the target for the year was set at 480 million rupees. [Text] [OW100800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 10 Jan 84]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT BEGINS TALKS--Dhaka, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President and Chief Martial Law Administrator General Hussain Mohammad Ershad opened a dialogue meeting on important national issues between the government and various political parties at the presidential palace here today. The dialogue was initiated by Ershad on January 2. Today's meeting was attended by more than 40 parties including the newly-formed Janadul (People's Party) and the National United Front composed of 12 parties led by chairman of the Democratic League Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed. But representatives of the 15-party alliance led by the Awami League and the seven-party alliance headed by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party did not attend. In his opening speech, Ershad said that the meeting will discuss matters related to the process of transition to democracy, presidential and parliamentary elections and the demands of different political parties and groups. After the inaugural meeting, special assistant to the president A. R. Yusuf told the press that the government has invited 75 political parties to attend the dialogue. He added that the discussion will begin tomorrow. [Text] [OW080203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 8 Jan 84]

PAKISTAN HAS NO OFFENSIVE DESIGNS--Islamabad, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--President Ziaul Haq said today Pakistan has no offensive designs against any country and whatever weapons now being acquired are purely for defense purposes. Talking to

newsmen after the inaugural session of a religious convention here, he said it is a fundamental right of any country to determine the size and requirements of its armed forces according to its own needs so India has no right to raise objections to Pakistan's acquiring of F-16s and other weapons for its legitimate defence needs, he said. He added that Pakistan knows India has increased its military might and is continuing to do so, but it has not raised any objection to it. When asked to comment on a report by the U.S. defence experts that India is massing 29 divisions of its army and two thirds of its modern jet fighters against Pakistan, he said Pakistan itself is also examining the situation. Pakistan, the president said, is trying to maintain an atmosphere of friendship with India and hopes that it will not be damaged. [Text] [OW041923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 4 Jan 84]

SOVIET-KARMAL TROOP CASUALTIES--Islamabad, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Six tanks belonging to the joint Soviet-Karmal forces were damaged and 60 soldiers killed or wounded by Afghan guerrillas in Herat Province on December 30, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) reported today. In northern Faryab Province recently, guerrillas killed six Soviet soldiers and 50 militia and shot down a Soviet helicopter. They also destroyed two tanks and a military truck, according to the report. Guerrillas were also reported to have encircled Soviet-Karmal troops in Paktia Province and shot down a Soviet rescue helicopter on December 21. Meanwhile, guerrillas of Baghlan Province mounted an attack on a military post in an industrial area of Baghlan city, killing 19 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and destroying six military trucks. On December 23, the guerrillas launched a sudden attack on Karmal troops at Shinza Darez [spelling of name as received] in Vardak Province, killing or wounding 20 enemy soldiers and taking five others captive. [Text] [OW112304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 11 Jan 84]

BENAZIR BHUTTO RELEASED FROM JAIL--Islamabad, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, acting chairman of the defunct Pakistan People's Party and daughter of the late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto, was released from jail early yesterday morning after being detained for almost three years, according to press reports here today. Benazir Bhutto, accompanied by her younger sister Sanam, would go to London for medical treatment of an ear problem and then to Paris to see her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto who has been under treatment for suspected cancer for more than a year. Today's MUSLIM newspaper carried a signed statement of Benazir Bhutto which says "The struggle for constitutional rule, provincial autonomy, democracy and economic equality continues. It will continue until its attainment." The paper quoted political observers here as commenting that Benazir Bhutto's sudden release "may ultimately lead to the early holding of general elections and the restoration of representative civilian government in the country." [Text] [OW111343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 11 Jan 84]

KHADDAM MEETS U.S. SENATE DELEGATION--Damascus, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Syrian Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met here today with a U.S. Senate delegation headed by John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee. It was reported that the talks between Khaddam and the delegation focused on the military and political situation in Lebanon. Khaddam strongly protested against the U.S. reconnaissance flights over and Israeli

bombing of Lebanon. He demanded that the U.S. and Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon to facilitate agreement among Lebanon's rival factions and to permit the withdrawal of Syrian troops from northern Lebanon. The U.S. delegation arrived here today on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East. [Text]  
[0W060508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 6 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/166

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PERSHING-2'S READY IN FRG--Bonn, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The first nine U.S. Pershing 2 missiles deployed in Federal Germany will be combat ready on the New Year's eve, according to a DPA report. The missiles, transported not long ago to Mutoangen U.S. military base near Schwaebisch Gmuend, southern part of Federal Germany, will be under the control of a U.S. field artillery unit in the country. Under the NATO's 1979 "two tracks" plan, 108 U.S. Pershing 2 missiles will be deployed in Federal Germany by 1988. The 96 cruise missiles will not begin to deploy until 1986. [Text] [OW310702 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 31 Dec 83]

MITTERRAND ON 1984 ISSUES--Paris, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--President Mitterrand said today in a New Year message that French troops will pull out from Lebanon and Chad immediately "once their mission is accomplished." He hoped that the coming year will see national reconciliation in Lebanon and Chad. On Euro-missiles, the president said: "I believed and still believe that a balance of forces should be realized and kept at the lowest possible level, if one really wants to serve peace. I wish the Americans and Russians will agree to negotiate usefully." On domestic affairs, he stressed that France will continue its efforts to revitalize the country. France has before it two major obstacles: inflation and the aging of a part of industrial equipment, he said, but he believed that France will gradually come out of the economic crisis in the New Year. Mitterrand also said West European countries lack a political will for the unity of Europe. France will continue to promote European unity. [Text] [OW010930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 1 Jan 84]

WEST EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ACCORD--Paris, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--An accord of cooperation in breeder-reactor was signed here today by representatives of France, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. The accord urges signatory countries to coordinate their efforts in the research and development of nuclear energy and the exchange of information and know-how so as to promote cooperation in industry and electricity. An official source stressed the accord shows the will of the signatory governments to carry out long-term cooperation and joint efforts in this field which is of capital importance for the future of energy of the five countries. [Text] [OW111053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 10 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/158

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MALAGASY PRESIDENT SEEKS INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

OW071938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Tananarive, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar has called for the dismantling of all foreign military bases and the creation of a demilitarized and nuclear-free peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The president made the call at a New Year celebration at the state palace yesterday.

He said his country advocates general and global disarmament, dissolution of all military organizations, South-South dialogue and North-South cooperation.

Speaking on the economic situation in his country, the president said that despite the world economic crisis, the past year on the whole has been favorable to Madagascar which has registered a growth of the gross domestic product in real terms. Thanks to the good agricultural harvest, the country will not longer have to import 43,000 tons of rice in 1984 as planned.

He further urged the peasants to continue to develop agricultural production in order to realize self-sufficiency in food supply. To be able to export more products, he noted, Madagascar should try to diversify its agriculture.

On the issue of foreign assistance, the president observed that no matter how large the amount of foreign aid is, such aid will be meaningless unless the recipient mechanism is functioning, the state institutions are stable and competent men and women of this country work efficiently.

CSO: 4000/167

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA'S 'TERRORIST' ACTIONS'--Kinshasa, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko today accused South Africa of its terrorist actions in Angola and blamed colonial and racial discrimination for the turbulence in the African continent. The president expressed his hopes in a New Year celebration with foreign diplomatic corps that the forthcoming national reconciliation talks of Chad would succeed and that Namibia could get its independence this year. He noted the deterioration of the relations between the industrialized and the Third World countries and expressed regret over the failure of the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the freeze of global negotiations. In another development, the president said Thursday when talking about the domestic situation that Zaire will continue its austerity policy this year and make efforts to strengthen its productive branches, especially the agricultural sector. He also announced his candidacy for the coming presidential election in November. [Text] [OW071224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 7 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/167

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PANAMA COMMEMORATES ANTI-U.S. MARTYRS

OW101254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Panama City, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Thousands of Panamanians took to the streets here today to commemorate the martyrs who lost their lives in a massive anti-American demonstration 20 years ago.

The people, shouting slogans against the U.S. policies of aggression and intervention, met at the martyrs' tombs to express their determination to safeguard state sovereignty over the Panama Canal, consolidate national independence and maintain the regional peace.

Among the speakers at the gathering was Minister of Interior and Justice Carlos Ozores Typaldos.

Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today issued a message, urging the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty on the canal, which demands the total return of canal management to Panama by the end of this century.

He owed the signing of the treaty to the heroic action and brave spirit shown by his people in the protest against the U.S. occupation of the canal.

Twenty years ago, a strong anti-American demonstration broke out, in which Panamanian students and workers demanded that the Panamanian national flag fly over the canal. The U.S. troops opened fire, killing 22 demonstrators and wounding more than 500 others.

CSO: 4000/163

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

ARGENTINE LEADER VIEWS SOVEREIGNTY OVER FALKLANDS

OW071214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The sovereignty over the Malvinas archipelago "is not negotiable from the viewpoint of Argentina," declared Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today in a statement to the press.

His statement is believed to be an answer to the remarks made by British Prime Minister Mrs M. Thatcher on January 5. Mrs Thatcher said that if Argentina "ceased hostilities," Britain would abolish the "restricted zone" around the Malvinas archipelago. But she reaffirmed that Britain would not hold negotiations on the sovereignty over Malvinas.

President Alfonsin said that for a long time the British Government has asked for cessation of hostilities in the area, but it continues with its military reinforcement and use of the "restricted zone" there. "This situation can cause danger not only to Argentina but also to the South Atlantic," he added.

Alfonsin pointed out the Argentine Government "is ready to negotiate in accordance with the UN resolutions."

Since the Malvinas war in 1982, Britain has imposed a "restricted zone" in the waters around the Malvinas Islands. At the same time, the Argentine Government did not declare "cessation of hostilities" with Britain. After the newly-elected Argentine president took office, Mrs Thatcher and Alfonsin broke the deadlock of no direct link between the two countries. They exchanged letters. In her speech on January 5, Mrs Thatcher stressed that there are many things Britain wishes to discuss with Argentine, such as the restoration of trade and diplomatic relations.

CSO: 4000/163

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SURINAME GOVERNMENT RESIGNS--Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The Suriname military commander Desi Bouterse announced today the country's government has resigned, according to a report from Amsterdam. Bouterse was quoted as saying on television that the government had made mistakes and not consulted the people on a number of measures. He said that Suriname was in a crisis and the controversial tax measures were being scrapped. The measures, including higher income tax from January 1, have prompted several strikes in the country, one of which cut off electricity and water supplies to the country's capital for almost one day. Suriname, which gained its independence from the Netherlands in 1975, is a small country on the northern coast of South America. [Text] [OW090925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 9 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/163

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'CHINA CRAZE' IN AMERICAN POETIC CIRCLES DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Zang Kejia [5258 0544 1367]: "Thoughts on American Poets Learning Chinese Classical Poems"]

[Text] Things in the world often turn out to be beyond man's expectation.

Recently, in a study of a long article entitled "China Craze in the Modern Poetry Movement in the United States" in the magazine DU SHU [READING], I was very much excited and my horizon has been broadened. I once thought that there are only certain Chinese poets who are "hot at one end" to worship foreign poetry, but to my surprise there is a "China craze" in the foreign modern poetry movement. This craze is rather extensive and it has lasted for a long period of time. They have translated (Li, Sao, Jiu Ge, Feng Fu, Pi Pa Xing and Hu Jia Shi Ba Pai) and, at the same time, kept in mind Li Hou Zhu's [2621 1775 0031] Ci poems. Poems written by Li Bai are particularly appreciated by them. They admire Chinese classical poetry because it is temperate and refined, succinct but full of meaning. They failed to take note of works of such realistic masters as Bai Juyi [4101 1446 2496] and Du Fu [2629 3940] which put emphasis on poems depicting landscapes with the comprehension of the principle of poetics that "all poetic scenes are poetic feelings" to oppose the symbolistic poetics. Some of the poets who praise and imitate Chinese classical poetry have made their creations "free of both superfluous words and logic, thereby becoming lovely."

The learning of Chinese classical poetry not only has changed the style of poems of many American poets, but its charm has also shocked and influenced their poetic hearts one after another. I personally feel very much surprised at such a tremendous impact of Chinese classical poetry on the modern poetry movement in the United States. Yet I feel proud of it.

Looking back at the poetic circles in our country, it also shocks me! Some poets, particularly the young poets, even know nothing or know only a little about the gems of poetry in our country which have lasted for several thousand years. They also look at it in a scornful way. Moreover, there are people who arrogantly and totally deny the tradition of modern poems ever since the "May 4th Movement." They do not want to realize life, to think or to feed our people, but claim that they are the only "newly emerged group." They regard

bright pearls as fish eyes and discard sacrificial vessels as scrap bronze. They do not learn to swim in the ocean of poetry, but to flop in a morass.

However, the foreign "modernist craze" which rose in China's poetic circles in recent years has been both scorching and horrible! Of course, it is good to learn excellent poems of foreign countries and it is quite necessary. Since the "May 4th Movement," many of our poets have, in varying degrees, derived nourishment from excellent poems of foreign countries. What a pity some people in recent years absorbed not their essence but their dross. What we have regarded as priceless treasures which we have energetically advocated are but worthless brooms cast away by others. This also is a kind of spiritual pollution.

The strong points of Chinese classical poetry are exactly the shortcomings of American modern poems. To overcome their shortcomings by learning from our strong points gives birth to the "China craze."

Still what Lu Xun said is right: "Only what is local is global."

Then what do we do? We just cast away our own strong points and learn the shortcomings of others to give birth to the foreign "modernist craze."

It is of great interest to compare these two different kinds of craze.

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CSO: 4005/181

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DUTY OF LITERATURE, ART CIRCLES TO ELIMINATE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Lin Feng [5259 7364]: "An 'Undisputable' Dispute"]

[Text] Every time certain unhealthy literary and artistic works come out, corresponding theories may often appear in parallel with them. And they echo each other. This has been proved by many facts in the literary and artistic movement. In recent years, along with the appearance of some unhealthy and erroneous literary and artistic works, a kind of specious opinion in defense of them has also appeared, saying that there has been a change in the preference of the masses, thus literary and artistic creations must be adapted to such a change. However, it does not elaborate on the content of or the direction of this change. Thus they are not clear in what they say. Lack of clarity is a fault which cannot be covered over just by relying on a version of the Western attitude "there is no disputing tastes."

If this "change" is directed at making a comparison with the situation at the time when the domain of literature and art was forcibly seized by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing clique, it is not logical. Because at the time when Lin and Jiang dominated the literary arena, there was nothing that could be called normal and healthy taste/interests. In those days, there was only coercion, while appreciation was basically out of the question. "Bondage is not marriage" has been the figure of speech of the image. After the smashing of the "gang of four," literature and art have been liberated and the legitimate right of the masses to appreciate literature and art restored.

The restoration of the normal legitimate right of the masses to appreciate literature and art is one thing, but the utilization of such a circumstance to spread spiritual pollution is another thing. Literary and artistic creations must, of course, be adapted to the preference of the masses, yet the preference of the masses also has an impact on literary and art creations. However, literary and artistic creations, in essence, not only turn out works, but at the same time also create audiences which are able to appreciate works of this kind. This is the most fundamental Marxist principle of esthetics. The reason why literary and artistic workers are called engineers of souls whose relations with the masses are not as simple as that between selling and buying of merchandise is so determined. The preference of the masses is an objective thing, but it is necessary to distinguish clearly what kind of preference it

is. So far as the revolutionary literary and artistic workers are concerned, healthy preference must be adapted, contented and enhanced, but, in dealing with unhealthy and vulgar preference, not only must they hold fast, they must also resist, criticize, and give correct guidance for making improvement. Otherwise, pandering to the latter consciously can only spread spiritual pollution.

Here is exactly where the key lies. Why some of the excellent works which are liked by all of us are regarded as indifferent and despised and opposed by certain people while some unhealthy works are welcomed and even defended by them? No doubt it is wrong to force complete uniformity within the limits of appreciation, but the relative superiority and inferiority of preference is also an undeniable disparity since the preference and taste, thought and feeling of an appreciator are closely related to each other. At a time when foreign unhealthy music and dance are able to become fashionable among large numbers of youngsters, it coincides with their taste in choosing fashionable exotic costumes and queer-looking hairstyles, and with the fact that they pay little attention to politics, lack confidence and are spiritually feeling low, but it is incompatible with most of the youngsters who have high aspirations and ambitions, and exert themselves for the good of the country. In face of such an objective reality, it is not advisable to talk about the change of preference in very general terms. Using unhealthy works to meet with the interest of the former type of persons will lead to serious consequences. The appearance of criticisms by some young people of unhealthy works in newspapers and publications from time to time is exactly the reflection of the lofty preference of the latter type of persons.

True, along with the implementation of the open door policy, it is possible that the capitalist way of life and their artistic preference may find their way into our country through various channels. Our domestic capitalist ideology, survivals of feudalism and vulgar habits of the urban petty bourgeois may also gain ground and develop in places where the political ideology is weak. Is not this a meeting of dirty minds if the complicated reality is not soberly viewed and the appearance of the unhealthy preference is regarded as something which must be adapted?

It is immoral to comply with unhealthy preferences in society and contaminate souls of the people to obtain personal fame and gain. This has also been an expression of the poor taste in esthetic judgment of the panderers themselves, whose souls are neither beautiful nor glorious. Therefore, in order to guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution, both literary and artistic creators and appreciators must unceasingly enhance their own revolutionary value and strengthen their revolutionary ideals and confidence. In this respect, literary and artistic creators are of prime importance. When there is a change in our own thoughts and feelings and an improvement of our taste and esthetic judgment, our immunity from being contaminated will be strengthened. Even though there will still be unhealthy things seeking to penetrate, it will not be that easy.

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CSO: 4005/181

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEED FOR CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Xu Jingren [6079 6930 2704]: "Persist in Truth, Correct Mistakes"]

[Text] Not long ago, when I called on a friend of the academic circles, he showed me a newly finished article which he intended to discuss with certain comrades. I suggested that he send it to a publication for publishing in order to contend. But he said: "It is better to wait for a while!"

Why? It seems to be a tacit understanding. According to an old saying in the past, it is to watch the way the wind blows. However, if academic discussions and contentions do not proceed from the issue itself but fall under the influence of other external conditions, we would never be able to discuss and clarify in time what needs to be discussed or clarified, nor could we develop in a normal way what needs to be developed or corrected what needs to be corrected. As a result, "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" would plausibly come to nothing.

Comrade Mao Zedong has put forward that "so far as letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is concerned, this is a fundamental and, at the same time, a long-term principle, not a temporary one." The so-called "fundamental" and "long-term" have already explicitly and correctly expressed the democratic spirit in promoting science and culture under the leadership of our party. Although over the past 20 and more years this principle has not been thoroughly implemented due to various reasons, mainly the interferences from and the damages made by both the "Leftist" and the rightist trends of thought, yet, it was this historical period which gave us proof that, in order to promote the progress of arts and sciences, the implementation of this "dual hundred" principle is of extreme importance. Practice in recent years proves that it is not that easy to implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. At one time, letting a hundred schools of thought contend existed only as an ornament of some newspapers and publications. A distinguishing feature of these newspapers and publications has been the one-sided attitude shown in discussions on some academic and theoretical issues. Under a circumstance like this, it was very difficult to develop contention or to publish regular criticisms. One who wanted to publish an opinion contradictory to the prevailing erroneous viewpoints could be criticized as a "rotten stick" or further embroiled in a

"circular attack on Mr. XXX." Since our party put forward a task to strengthen the work on the ideological front and to fight against spiritual pollution resulted from the bourgeois ideology, some comrades spoke with a happy heart: "In a situation like this, can the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend be developed?"

True, in order to let a hundred schools of thought contend healthily under any condition, a correct attitude must be adopted toward erroneous opinions and viewpoints appearing in the contention. With regard to the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, we do not mean that all contentions are contentions over right and wrong, but that include debates over right and wrong, correctness and mistakes, and over progress and retrogression. Such being the case, it is hard to avoid the publication of erroneous viewpoints. In dealing with these viewpoints, we must regard Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a guide and bring about a settlement through regular discussions to be carried out in a practical and realistic way, and through contentions aimed at helping people who are criticized and at convincing people by reasoning. The view which feels that letting a hundred schools of thought contend can only allow erroneous viewpoints of one kind or another to speak out but not the least bit of different opinion to contend, and that any contention would mean "striking somebody with a big stick" is obviously an erroneous understanding. In dealing with those ideologies and works which obviously violate the four fundamental principles and publicize the bourgeois trend of liberalization, we must have a clear-cut stand to carry out criticism and contention against them. The purpose of letting a hundred schools of thought contend is intended to persist in truth and to correct mistakes so as to carry truth forward. At present, the phenomenon of spiritual pollution is rather serious. Many erroneous things such as disseminating the viewpoint of the so-called "alienation of socialism," guiding people to suspect and negate socialism, advocating the so-called Western "modernist" trend of thought, propagating "show off oneself" as the supreme goal of literature and art or propagating the abstract theory of human nature and humanism, and, furthermore, spreading sex and religion through individual works, and so forth are appearing on the theoretical and literary and art fronts. All these problems depend, to a certain extent, on healthy criticism and self-criticism to bring about a settlement.

Carrying out criticism and self-criticism, keeping in step with the party Central Committee, and completely putting an end to the state of weakness and slackness in the work of the leadership are unshirkable responsibilities on the ideological front. Therefore, we had better to go back to the question mentioned at the outset of this article, that is: As a soldier on the ideological front, the revolutionary sense of responsibility must be strengthened so as to speak out what should be voiced and contend what should be discussed. Marxism was developed during the course of voicing and contending.

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CSO: 4005/181

EAST REGION

FUJIAN CPC COMMITTEE'S DECISION ON CRITICISM

OW312000 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 1

[ "Decision of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee on Strengthening Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Press"--FUJIAN RIBAO headline]

[Excerpts] A fine tradition of our party has been to carry out criticism and self-criticism in the press. As early as 1950 the party Central Committee had already made a decision on doing criticism and self-criticism through the press. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," central leading comrades have repeatedly emphasized the importance of this and called for discussions in the newspapers on the question of correcting unhealthy tendencies.

Recently, in keeping with the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions, some newspapers and periodicals in our province have gradually started the work of making criticism and self-criticism. This is particularly so in the case of FUJIAN RIBAO, which has actively tried to improve its performance of this work while carrying out journalistic reforms.

It should be noted that carrying out criticism and self-criticism in the press is still not a completely popular practice. Resistance to it has been particularly strong in cases that involve the bureaucratic and unhealthy practices of the leading cadres of some units. Some units and comrades do not have a correct understanding of the importance and necessity of making criticism and self-criticism in the press. They openly resist it, hurl invectives behind others' backs to give vent to their resentment, or resort to endless nagging and quibbling in order to cover up the essence of the matter that they have violated the law and discipline. Some people stall for time and shift responsibility to others. They do not respond, nor do they try to solve the problem. Some others even take the trouble to find out who wrote the letter or article in question. They even go so far as to unscrupulously suppress criticism or seek retaliation. Party committees at all levels must pay good attention to this work and enthusiastically support and help newspapers and periodicals do the work well.

1. Party and government leaders at all levels must fully understand the importance of making criticism and self-criticism in the press. Criticism in the press of the mistakes we make in our work and the unhealthy tendencies

in our party is undoubtedly very necessary in dealing blows at unhealthy trends and evil practices, improving our work, successfully carrying out party rectification, and promoting the drive for the four modernizations. Fearing and resisting criticism is a bureaucratic attitude of total irresponsibility to the people and manifests impurity in party spirit. The party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism has been broken as a result of the decade of internal disorder. Some people believe that whenever criticism appears in the newspaper it means that people are out to "over-thrown," "discredit," or "pull the rug out from under" them. Some people, believing that dirty linen should not be laundered in public, do their utmost to cover up their units' or their own shortcomings and mistakes by obstructing and opposing the publication of their stories in the newspaper. There are individual cases in which the criticized think the criticism is meant to make them (or their units) the "target of first attack," thereby nursing resentment and putting up resistance. These wrong attitudes and practices must be resolutely corrected. Party and government leaders at all levels must continue to eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the ideological and political fields, promote education, do a good job in ideological and political work, and foster the fine practice throughout the party of making criticism and self-criticism.

2. The criticized should be helped in order for them to take a correct attitude and correct their mistakes. The purpose of making criticism and self-criticism in the past is to help those making mistakes to correct them in order to do a better job in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. Therefore, those being criticized and their units should organize their cadres and masses to conduct a serious analysis to find the cause of the mistakes, sum up the lessons to be learned, make profound self-criticisms, and spell out the specific steps to be taken to correct the mistakes and report that to the higher-level party committee. It is all the more necessary for the individuals who are criticized, particularly leading cadres, to take a correct attitude, make strict demands of themselves, openly conduct self-criticisms, seriously correct their mistakes, and strive to accomplish what they promise to do.

The units in which they work and the higher-level party committees are responsible for helping them correct their mistakes and must not worry about offending anyone, must not evade contradictions or act like "good old boys." When criticism published in the press is found incorrect or partly untruthful, this can be pointed out in the manner of seeking truth from facts. However, one must modestly accept what is truthful in the criticism. It is impermissible to resist criticism or even retaliate against those who make it.

3. Leaders at all levels and in various departments should actively support and help newspapers and periodicals carry out criticism and self-criticism, safeguard the legitimate rights of the reporters, editors, and authors, and protect their initiative. All departments, particularly discipline inspection commissions and departments handling visits and letters, should make it a practice to supply information and typical clues to the press to help

promote more effective and accurate criticism in the press. With regard to the letters and articles transmitted by the press for confirmation or appropriate action, leaders of party committees, governments, and departments concerned at all levels should offer active help in carrying out fact-finding investigations and send replies in a timely manner. Stern measures should be taken against the few who cannot take a correct attitude toward criticism, willfully make trouble, or seek retaliation against those who have written letters or sent articles. In addition, typical examples of these people should be selected for public exposure in order to combat the evil and protect the good and to ensure normal development of criticism and self-criticism.

4. Propaganda departments and journalistic units must step up their efforts in the work of making criticism and self-criticism in the press. They should regard it as an important everyday task. Carrying out criticism and self-criticism in the press is a serious political task, and journalistic workers should display the courage to criticize and dare to break down all obstructions and also be good at doing it. In carrying out criticism, be sure the policy concerned is followed. In dealing with problems among the people, it is imperative to adhere strictly to the principle always stressed by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong: "It is necessary to start from the desire for unity and goodwill to all" and "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient."

12 December 1983

CSO: 4005/306

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG WRITES ON MAO STUDY STYLE

OW031133 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Wang Fang: "Attach Importance to Study, Be Good at Study--in commemoration of the Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday anniversary"]

[Excerpts] This year's 26 December is Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday anniversary.

Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and theorist. Before he died, Chairman Mao showed great solicitude for the people in Zhejiang. From 1953 to 1975, he made many inspection trips to our province and gave many important instructions. Each time he came to Hangzhou during the decade before 1963, I accompanied him and listened to his teaching, which I will never forget. When he was with me, the issue of study was what Chairman Mao talked about most. In retrospect, Chairman Mao's instructions on study are still important guidelines for the current tasks of building a modern socialist society and rectifying party organizations.

Today, our party and state have entered a new historical period, in which the basic task is to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Although the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress have set the lines, principles, and policies for building a socialist society that suits China's situation, and have pointed out the right direction and charted the course, there are still numerous things to be studied and many new problems to be resolved on our way. In the course of modernization, there are still numerous "kingdoms of necessity" that we must understand. And this requires us cadres at all levels to study the works of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao more assiduously, and to study modern science and technology, advanced experiences in management, and the skills needed for building a modern socialist society, as quickly as possible.

Comrade Mao Zedong accomplished immortal feats for the founding and development of our party and the Chinese PLA, and for the emancipation of the Chinese people of all nationalities. His brilliant service was closely associated with his assiduity in study and investigation and his capability of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution.

Although Comrade Mao Zedong read assiduously, he did not follow blindly what books said. He always stressed the integration of theory with practice, pointing out that the purpose of study is to apply what has been learned in solving the practical problems of China's revolution and construction. In integrating theory with practice, Chairman Mao not only paid attention to positive experiences, but also to negative ones. One day in 1957, Chairman Mao had a meeting with some foreign guests in Hangzhou. Before the arrival of the foreign guests, he asked me: Did you commit any mistakes? Since the question was so sudden, I did not know how to answer it, and I said: I did not commit any political mistake, but I am afraid I made many mistakes in doing my work. Chairman Mao then said: You have only positive experiences; this is not enough. You have yet to learn from negative experiences. A man should not be afraid of making mistakes. When a small child learns how to walk, for example, he makes a mistake whenever he tumbles, but he will never learn how to walk if he does not tumble. Our experience is not complete until we have learned from negative experiences as well as positive ones. These words of Chairman Mao's have been on my mind ever since that day. I realize that, by emphasizing the importance of negative experiences, Chairman Mao wanted us to have "a gain in our wit from a fall into the pit" and do our jobs even better. Mistakes are certainly bad, but as long as we sum up our experiences correctly and draw lessons from them, instead of concealing our faults for fear of criticism, mistakes can be beneficial. Failure is the mother of success; mistakes often precede a correct decision. For this reason, we must give importance to both negative and positive experiences. Of course, there are direct and indirect negative experiences; so it is also educational for us to learn from the mistakes made by our predecessors or other people.

At present, the task of rectifying the provincial party committee and the party organizations of provincial organs have started in accordance with the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification," and members of the basic-level party organizations of various municipalities, prefectures, and counties have been studying the documents on party rectification. The current party rectification is an important step our party must take in order to seize new victories in the new period. To recall the episodes about Chairman Mao's assiduity in study at this time is for the purpose of helping fellow comrades inherit and carry forward the fine study style initiated by Chairman Mao and encouraging them to study in the course of party rectification. We must study hard, think deeply, and discuss what we study in the course of rectifying our party organizations and correcting our mistakes in order to ensure smooth progress of party rectification and economic construction.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU 'TWO-SUPPORT' MEETING ENDS IN NANJING

OW302152 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The 4-day meeting of the representatives of the advanced in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people sponsored by Jiangsu Province and PLA units stationed in Jiangsu triumphantly closed at Nanjing's Great Hall of the People this morning.

Present at the closing ceremony were Jiang Weiqing, Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Kang Di and Zhan Danan, members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Sun Keji, Zhang Yuhua, (Wu Shihong), Zhou Deli, Wei Jiangshan, Wei Yu, (Zhu Min), Han Decai, (Song Chaoshi), (Zhao Hongbo), (Liu Kueiyi), and (Xie Keyin), responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, the units' Air Force, Nanjing Higher Army School, Navy College, and Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and Hei Peixin, Shan Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Jin Xun, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai, (Yue Dewang), Liu Shuxun, (Li Zhizhong), (Hong Peilin), Zuo Ai, and (Zhang Yachua), responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, people's government, CPPCC committee and Nanjing City.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Jin Xun, vice governor of Jiangsu.

Tang Shudi, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, made a closing speech. He said: [begin recording] Leading comrades and all other comrades, the meeting is drawing to a close today. It is a meeting held to review our fruitful results in the two-support work and to mobilize our comrades to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. It will undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect among the vast numbers of armymen and people in Jiangsu. [end recording]

Comrade Tang Shudi said: [begin recording] Nineteen-eighty-three is drawing to an end. This has been a year in which a new situation was created in all fields. A new year will soon arrive; 1984 will be a year to implement the decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and carry out party rectification in an all-round way. It will be a critical

year for the fundamental improvement of our party style, social atmosphere, and financial and economic state. We must implement the guidelines of this meeting, carry out party rectification, and work vigorously and fruitfully to meet the needs of the developing situation. In this new historical condition, it is necessary to foster the following four types of spirit in order to carry out the two-support work and strengthen unity between the Army and government and between the armymen and people:

1. The spirit of taking initiatives: The PLA units and the localities should both take the initiative to strengthen unity.
2. The spirit of seeking truth: The Army, government, and people should exchange visits to solicit the other's views. All sides should speak frankly and sincerely. They should objectively report their problems to their superiors.
3. The spirit of understanding: Both the PLA units and the localities should try to understand each other if the other side has not done what it asked despite serious efforts.
4. The spirit of creativity: It is necessary to study the new situation and resolve new problems that are appearing in the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people in the new historical period. It is necessary to accumulate new experience and constantly explore new ways to enhance unity between the Army, government, and people. [end recording]

[BEIJING XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0903 GMT on 27 December carries a report on Jiangsu's "two-support" meeting which mentions the appearance of Xu Shiyou, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, at the meeting.]

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW030905 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Excerpts] At the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, which ended today, Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, said: We must fully understand the serious and harmful nature of spiritual pollution and make sure that the work to eliminate spiritual pollution in Shanghai will develop in a sound and deepgoing way.

Xia Zhengnong, head of the ideological work group of the municipal party committee, attended the meeting as an observer and made a speech. He said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, achievements have been the principal aspect of the theoretical, cultural, and literary and art fronts in Shanghai and the main trend is sound, but there are also many problems. The seriousness of these problems lies in the state of flabbiness and laxity among party members and cadres in some units. They fail to resist and criticize spiritual pollution. Some even sympathize with and support spiritual pollution.

Chairman Hu Lijiao made a speech before the end of the meeting. He affirmed that the reports made by five departments at the meeting were good. He pointed out that their investigation of spiritual pollution was only preliminary in nature and must be continued in depth.

Comrade Hu Lijiao pointed out: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to pay special attention to and properly handle a number of relationships: the relationship between eliminating spiritual pollution and adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the national economy, the relationship between eliminating spiritual pollution and adhering to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the relationship between eliminating spiritual pollution and persisting in economic reform, the relationship between eliminating spiritual pollution and beautifying the people's lives, and the relationship between eliminating spiritual pollution and protecting normal religious activities. In eliminating spiritual pollution, there should be both destruction and construction; old things should be replaced and overcome by new ones.

Also present as observers at today's meeting were: Su Buqing, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhu Zongbao, vice mayor; Yang Kai, adviser to the municipal government; and Song Richang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee.

NORTH REGION

PUBLIC ORGANS IN HEBEI STEP UP PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Staff Reporter Wang Qin [3076 2953] and Staff Correspondent Wang Xiao [3769 2556]: "Fuping County of Hebei Rectifies Cadre's Workstyle"]

[Text] The CCP Fuping County party committee of Hebei Province, the county government, the county people's congress and the county political consultative conference have made a decision to conscientiously consolidate the workstyle in party and government organs in order to make leading organs models in integrating themselves with the masses and in observing work discipline.

These four organs are accommodated in a single compound. A year ago, there was a flabby and disorganized state in the work of these organs which was described as "going to work at 9 instead of 8 as regulated, and going home to cook special mess at 10." In September last year, Li Mingzhu [2621 2494 3796], who was transferred from another part of the country to serve as secretary of the county party committee here, led the "members" of the county party committee to consolidate the workstyle of the leading organs of the county party committee. Activities such as rectifying party workstyle, strengthening organizational discipline and fostering "qualified party members" and "qualified cadres" were carried out one after another in public organs. At the same time, the county government, the county people's congress and the county political consultative conference also carried out consolidation work to rectify the workstyle in public organs. These four units dared to pay attention to and deal with harmful workstyle. Because they can keep step with each other, the workstyle of organs in this compound has been altered. From the change of the workstyle of leading organs in this compound, the masses in the locality know that they are full of promise.

The change of the workstyle in organs of the Fuping County party committee, the county government, the county people's congress and in the county political consultative conference is shown mainly in the following aspects:

--Good Job Done in Maintaining Links With the Masses. Since September last year, cadres of these four organs have enthusiastically received the masses visiting them and have conscientiously handled letters received from the masses. County Party Committee Secretary Li Mingzhu alone has handled more than 1,500 visits and more than 1,000 letters.

--Enthusiastic Atmosphere Seen in Study. Since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," cadres in these four organs have generally gone over it once. More than 20 leading cadres, in order to read it through, have twice grouped themselves together to carry out study. Cadres also are very much interested in learning culture and science. Many people take part in study sponsored by correspondence and television universities of one kind or another.

--Investigations Penetrated Deep Into the Grassroots Units. Since early this year, 518 cadres of public organs directly under the county party committee were successively organized three times by the county government to go to the countryside to take care of specifically assigned areas to help the masses solving problems in ideology, production and in their daily life. The Xigou Brigade of Beiguoyuan Commune, which the Office of Mountainous Reconstruction is responsible for taking care of, is a poor brigade. They started off from the consolidation of the leading group to lead cadres of the brigade to explore resources to boost production. As a result, this brigade has doubled its income through the development of a diversified economy.

--Take the Lead To Do Good For the People. People who live in front of this compound of the four organs do not have either a well or running water. Drinking water must be toted in from remote places. Cadres of these organs extended waterpipes in the compound to the outside on their own initiative to help solve the drinking water problem of more than 40 households. In order to help poor brigades become rich as quickly as possible, the country party committee asked the 57 units directly under it to each establish contacts with a poor brigade to help them get rid of poverty to become rich by way of maintaining yearround contact.

--Discipline Observed Well. Each cadre, worker or staff member has his own personal responsibility. Each office is posted with attendance record and persons are specially assigned to fill out records. Persons on duty in offices are assigned until 10 pm. Whole night duty is enforced in main departments and offices. On transfer of cadres, many comrades can take up a new post the day after the decision was made.

--Take The Lead To Beautify the Environment and To Make It Green. There are trees and flowers and plants in the front and the rear of the compound the organs are located. Cadres of these organs unceasingly sweep the courtyard clean and water flowers and the grass everyday before they go to office.

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NORTH REGION

YOUNG, OLD CADRES URGED TO COOPERATE

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "With New and Old Cadres Cooperating, Let Us Carry on Our Revolutionary Cause into the Future"]

[Text] Since the second half of last year, our city, based on the relevant principles and policies of the Central Committee regarding the reform of organizational structures, has carried out a comprehensive organizational reform of leading bodies at the prefectural, county and bureau level that by now has been fundamentally completed. One can say that organizationally, for leading bodies at this level, the replacement of old cadres by new ones has already been fundamentally completed. This conscientious replacement of old cadres with new on a comparatively large scale has never been seen before in the history of our party.

Although the organizational replacement of old cadres by new in leading bodies at the prefectural, county and bureau level has already been completed, nevertheless if we want to enable all the various ranks of leading bodies to really become a hard core that is vigorous, bold in innovation and able to lead the masses in opening up a new aspect for the building of the four modernizations, it is still necessary to expend an extremely great effort. The crux here is strengthening the unity of new and old cadres on the basis of the line formulated by the party's 12th Party Congress. Strengthening unity, and doing a good job of cooperation between new and old cadres--this is the main issue for improving the situation as a whole. Both new and old cadres in leading bodies, responsible comrades in the first ranks, and old retired comrades in the second and third ranks must all take this situation as a whole into consideration. Emphasizing this question now has special significance. If everyone only bears our cardinal principles in mind and takes the overall situation into account, and is able to take into consideration, and safeguard this situation as a whole, then our work will be much easier to accomplish.

Regarding this question of strengthening unity and doing a good job of cooperation between new and old cadres, generally speaking the old cadres bear the major responsibility. Recently, leading comrades of the Central Committee proposed an extremely important political question--the question of disposing the ranks of cadres into three echelons. This question relates to the future and fate of our party and state. Once we have gotten this second echelon and,

in addition, get a good hold on the third echelon, we will be able to maintain the continuity of the Marxist line, and we will not have to fear that the forces of the "gang of four" or the ("three types of people") will be comparable to ours. This question has been spoken of many times in the past by leading comrade of the Central Committee, and now they are emphasizing it anew, because it is really very important. It is necessary for us to get an even firmer hold on this issue that is so crucial to the future and fate of our party and state, and place it on the daily agenda of the various levels of party committee.

In that case, on whom shall we rely to select and deploy this third echelon, and on whom shall we rely to organize and unite them? Obviously, the old cadres bear the first responsibility, and they are dutybound to fulfill it. If we say that concentrating capital to ensure the completion of key construction projects is an important strategic policy of our party in its economic work, then doing a good job of building the third echelon is an important strategic policy of our party in its political work. Whether, some year hereafter, the "gang of four" and the ("three types of people") are able to overturn the heavens will be decided by whether or not we, from higher ranks to lower, really establish a strong third echelon, and whether or not we are really able to organize these three echelons into a strong, unified combat fortress. Our old comrades must definitely take on this glorious, historic mission, and must definitely consider these problems strategically. If we do not do a good job of deploying the third echelon and organizing and uniting the new leading bodies while our old comrades are still alive and in good health, then our enterprise will fall into a great passivity.

Our leading bodies at the prefectoral, county and bureau level and above have already replenished their ranks with many outstanding young cadres. During the selection of these young cadres, many old comrades examined and selected them personally, producing a decisive effect. However, merely selecting them is not enough; we must also "help them up onto the horse, and then accompany them on the first stage of the journey," and sincerely help and train them. Newly appointed comrades are still not completely familiar with their work; their leadership experience is also not rich enough; and in their work they may still meet with some practical difficulties. Under these circumstances, young cadres are all the more needful of receiving the help and support of old comrades. The most important kind of support is that we must be bold in letting go of our hold and allow newly appointed cadres to take on heavy burdens, and allow them to deal with more practical problems, with responsibility and authority, enabling them to develop their leadership ability as quickly as possible. There are two lines of poetry that we can give to old comrades: The new bamboo is taller than the branches of the old bamboo, but it depends completely on the old trunks for support.

Young comrades who have recently assumed leadership posts must also be models of unity. Our party has provided better conditions than ever before in history for the healthy growth of a large number of young cadres. Middle-aged and young cadres who have recently assumed leadership posts must be fully aware of the great trust in them and hope for them that the party and the people have, and they in turn must believe that the party and the people are helping us to

do a good job of our work. The strong points of middle-aged and young cadres are sharp thinking, being filled with vigor and vitality, and being bold in innovation. After taking on leadership duties, naturally they must be modest and cautious, and must avoid being arrogant or rash, but at all costs they must not lose their own strong points and become overcautious yes-men. New comrades must consider the advantage of the party and the people to be the important thing, consider the building of the four modernizations the important thing, maintain their principles, be bold in taking on heavy burdens, and be daring in their work. At present, there are considerable numbers of new comrades who have not yet been given a free hand. We hope that these comrades will dispel their misgivings, liberate their thinking and catch up with us as quickly as possible. If only they are daring in their work, good at study and good at forming general conclusions from their experience, they will be able to increase their abilities, which will improve as they continue to work. Once the new comrades have done a good job of the work they have been given responsibility for, and have really opened up a new aspect, then cooperation between new and old cadres will have an even firmer basis. For the new comrades, whether from the point of view that it is good for cooperation between young and old cadres or from the point of view that it is good for their own development, there will be an important issue, which is that of respecting the excellent tradition of the party, and respecting the precious experience of the party, that is to say, they must respect old comrades, sincerely emulate them, and be concerned about and do a good job of looking after the old comrades' political, cultural and material lives. In this regard, we can also give the new comrades a couplet: In revering the old and respecting the qualified, we implant a whole generation of new practices; in carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future, we accomplish our great enterprise for a thousand years.

We are all living together on this piece of earth that is our great motherland; we all grew up under the nurturing of the party; we are all expending the most effort we can for a common cause, and bearing a heavy, historic responsibility. We truly believe that we will definitely pass on the party's cause and glorious traditions for generation after generation, and carry it forward and enhance it!

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin CCP Issues Six Point Directive; Organizing the Study and Promotion of 'The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Yesterday the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee issued a six point directive on the study of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The content of the directive is as follows.

1. The publication of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1975-1982) is a great event in the political life of the entire party and the entire people. This brilliant work is the great national construction plan for the building of a socialist country with special Chinese characteristics, is the theoretical basis for stipulating the lines, directions and policies of the party, and is a continuation and expansion of the works of Mao Zedong. It not only has an imperishable historical significance, but also will give guidance to our nation's present and future socialist construction. At this moment, the study of the "Selected Works" and the further unification of the ideology and actions of the entire party, is the very best ideological preparation for the imminent wintertime overall reorganization of the party. The Municipal Committee requests that the study and promotion of the "Selected Works" will be done during the latter part of this year and during the entire period of party reorganization. The spirit of the "Selected Works" should guide both the reorganization and all other work. During the last half of this year all work and all meetings should be organized around the study of "The Selected Works."

2. In the study of the "Selected Works", we must uphold the principle of connecting theory with reality. The comrades who take part in the study, particularly the various levels of leading cadres, must conscientiously read the book, understand its spirit, heighten their understanding by means of it, and enable its spirit to guide their work. On the basis of thoroughly comprehending its spirit and substance, they will be able to tie in ideological realities with work realities, form general conclusions from their experience and lessons learned, further overcome erroneous "leftist" or rightist notions, and firmly unify their thinking in conformity with the line established by the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th Party Congress. Especially, they must closely tie in the current situation and their current duties; stress the study and understanding of the fundamental ideology of

building a form of socialism with Chinese characteristics; conscientiously solve several questions of understanding about the need to concentrate our financial and material resources to guarantee the completion of key construction, the necessity for reform and the programs and policies relating to it, maintaining the simultaneous undertaking of building a high level of material civilization and building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, and the building and rectification of the party; further heighten their conscientiousness in carrying out the party's line, programs and policies; maintain strict political unanimity with the Central Committee; and open up a new aspect on all the various work fronts.

3. The study and promulgation of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a political duty of the entire party, and will be the point of emphasis in propaganda work hereafter. The various party committee levels must, beginning now and within the next half-year, in a planned way organize party-member cadres--and first of all the various ranks of leading party-member cadres--to engage in study. We must adopt all kind of methods and strive, within this third season of the year, to enable these comrades to engage in comparatively concentrated study of the entire book's major contents. All units having the required conditions should set up reading classes to enable them to concentrate a period of time to be released from production for this study. Leading comrades of the municipal committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, and the municipal government must first of all be released from production in groups and concentrate several days to read the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" through once, and then seize on the key contents for careful, detailed study, tying in the actual situation to launch a discussion. The municipal committee, beginning in the first third of August will hold reading classes at the municipal committee's party school, for leading cadres at the prefecture, county, bureau and higher levels. The various prefectoral, county, and bureau-level party committees must also conduct reading classes, admitting party-member cadres from subordinate county level or higher Youth League organs to participate in the study groups. The reading classes will be based primarily on self-study, and at the same time will organize necessary discussions. Along with doing a good job of conducting study classes, the various party committee levels, particularly party committees at the prefectoral, county, and bureau levels, must earnestly take charge of study by core groups and individual self-study by members of the core groups. At present, the various core groups must all concentrate on an appropriate amount of time to read the entire collection of articles through once, and afterward immerse themselves in the study and understanding of it topic by topic.

Party-member cadres at the county Youth League level and above should conscientiously read the whole book through, and those who truly have difficulty reading the whole book must at least read the 28 key articles recommended by the Central Committee's propaganda branch. All party-member cadres should conscientiously study the 28 key articles, and if they are able to read the entire book, so much the better. Party members in basic-level units in factories, rural areas, shops, and residential areas, where the proper conditions exist and if they are literate, must conscientiously study the 12 key articles arranged by the Central Committee's propaganda branch; for those who have difficulty reading, the party organizations must, in combination with

their procedure of rectifying the party, take the main content of these 12 articles and expound it to them (the key articles are being published separately). Retired party-member cadres must also be organized for study. Nonparty cadres may of their own accord participate in the party-member study groups organized by their units. As for the broad masses of staff and workers, peasants, neighborhood residents and students, we can proceed from the basis of reality and use various methods to organize them to study relevant articles or expound the relevant content to them.

4. Theoretical research departments such as the party's propaganda departments, the Academy of Social Sciences, party schools, cadre schools, and institutions of higher learning, as well as publishing units such as the TIANJIN RIBAO, the TIANJIN QINGNIAN BAO, JIBU SHENGHUO (Party Branch Life), radio stations, television stations, and publishing companies must organize the writing of articles, the conducting of lecture courses, and the compiling and publishing of explanatory materials, and organize topical discussions, in order to propagandize and elucidate the thought contained in this work, and help and urge on the broad masses of cadres, party members, and the masses in their study.

5. The various party committee levels must conscientiously strengthen their leadership of the study, and painstakingly organize it. Along with placing emphasis on taking charge of the study of leading cadres at the county Youth League level and above, we must also make overall planning and arrangements for the study of the various other kinds of cadres, party members and the masses. We must combine the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with the study of the "Selections from the Manuscripts of Chen Yun [7115 0061]," relevant important documents and articles in the "Anthology of Important Literary Contributions Since the Third Plenum," as well as important current policy documents of the party and the state. We must advocate conscientious study, assiduous self-study, the earnest rectification of our style of study, and the unceasing improvement of our study methods, to enable our study to obtain comparatively good, substantial results.

6. Regarding concrete arrangements for the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the municipal committee's propaganda branches will make arrangements for them in accordance with the planning ideas of the Central Committee's propaganda branch and this resolution of the municipal committee.

9634  
CSO: 4005/1144

NORTH REGION

LEADERSHIP HEADS STUDY OF DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK030958 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83 pp 47-48

[Article by the Propaganda Department of the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region CPC Committee: "The Key to Carrying Out Our Studies Well Lies in the Leading Cadres' Taking the Lead"]

[Text] Since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee have taken the lead in conscientiously studying the book, carried out propaganda among cadres, and persisted in integrating theory with practice to lead the broad masses of cadres in the studies. Up to the end of September, the whole region has run training courses for cadres who are released from their work for the study in rotation, and study courses for theoretical guidance, totaling nearly 200 courses. Some leagues, cities, banners, and counties have organized theoretical cadres into guiding teams to go deep into rural areas, grazing areas, and industrial and mining enterprises to give guidance. Taken as a whole, the results of the studies have been quite good. In order to carry out the studies persistently and in a deeper way, we must continue to spare no effort and study conscientiously. The regional CPC Committee has taken the following measures in organizing and leading the studies.

I. Leading Cadres Take the Lead in Raising Understanding and Carrying Out Studies Conscientiously

The Standing Committee of the autonomous regional CPC Committee has paid very much attention to the studies. Leading cadres from this Standing Committee are of the opinion that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" represents a product of a period of the great historical turning point and brilliant documents that have persisted in and developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought during the new historical period. These works have reflected the demands of the era and the will of the people and they represent required reading for the people of various nationalities across the country who are building socialism with Chinese features. The leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee held that as long as they are able to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," to further understand the line, principles, and policies since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to keep politically abreast of the Central Committee, they will be able to create a new situation in their effort to realize the modernization program and to fulfill various tasks. They also understand that they have to set an example for the cadres across the region in the study.

Leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee stressed on a number of occasions that it is necessary first of all to read through the whole of the selected works so as to understand this book as a whole. Prior to the study, some comrades one-sidedly held that the articles and speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are only in opposition to the "left." Therefore, in guiding the study, the regional CPC Committee has paid very much attention to guiding cadres to understand the essence of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in an overall way. Through their conscientious study, the broad masses of cadres have finally come to realize that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition about emancipating thinking and upholding the four basic principles is in opposition not only to the "left" but also to the right. For example, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed time and again the importance of stepping up ideological and political work, strengthening the organizational discipline of the CPC, changing the weak, incompetent, and slack situation on the ideological front, and criticizing the wrong tendencies of attempting a divorce from socialism and the leadership of the CPC and the introduction of bourgeois liberalism. All these views are opposed to the right. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed the necessity of carrying out an open-door policy, he also said that it is imperative to resolutely crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic sector; these views are opposed to both the "left" and the right. Through study, the broad masses of cadres have heightened their consciousness of launching the struggle between the two lines. As a result, they have become aware of the importance of continuously eliminating "leftist" influence, and, at the same time, they are also aware of the importance of preventing and overcoming rightist tendencies. With this understanding, these cadres have consciously plunged themselves into the forefront of the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

## II. Restore and Perfect the Study System so as to Guarantee the Study

In order to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the regional CPC Committee has stressed the importance of restoring and perfecting the study system and has rapidly restored the study for the central team. The central team takes the form of self-study as the main. On the basis of thorough reading, it put forth specialized study subjects (such as the CPC ideological line, the necessity, principles, and policies of restructuring, the building of material civilization and spiritual civilization, and CPC building and shake-up). With these subjects in mind, members of the team intensively read the related articles and carried out discussions. Members of the standing committee expressed their views on key points on the basis of their division of work. Through study and discussions, members of this team go among cadres to give guidance. The central team has also decided that following the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" must be combined with the study of all the documents of the second Plenary Session.

As there is a system to guarantee the study of the central team, members of this team have more time to make preparation for their speeches, while their discussions are higher in quality. Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, first made a systematic speech to the team

with regard to such aspects as how to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," emancipate thinking, and uphold the four basic principles and restructuring work in Nei Monggol. Other Standing Committee members aired their views on key points to the team. Led by the Standing Committee, the CPC Committees above banner and county level that have restored central teams for the study total 165. The members of these central teams have carried out their studies conscientiously and have carried out discussions on the basis of reality. For example, the central team of Baotou City CPC Committee had specialized study and discussions on the questions of intellectuals, as expounded in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Integrating the study and discussions with the specific situation of the city, the team found the problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals. Consequently, it studied the method of how to solve the problems and worked out three measures for improving the work on intellectuals.

### III. Establish a Good Style of Study That Integrates Theory With Practice and Help Cadres Solve Their Ideology and Understanding

The regional CPC Committee is of the opinion that in order to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" it is imperative to establish a good style of study, because this style of study is vital in determining the results of the study. In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" it is necessary first of all to read conscientiously so as to grasp the essence of the articles. It is also necessary to combine the study with ideology and work. In this way, we will be able to find problems and differences and to make achievements and raise our understanding through the study. The study of specialized subjects is helpful in combining it with reality and in carrying it out in a deeper way. Concretely speaking, this method includes defining specialized subjects of study and intensive reading around these subjects; and concentrated discussions, including disseminating speeches and directives of leading comrades from the CPC Central Committee and discussing affairs from the point of view of theory and discussing theory on the basis of reality. The aim of these activities is to sum up experiences and lessons. This study method is helpful in understanding viewpoints in a deeper way and in discussing specialized subjects profoundly so as to integrate study with reality and definite purpose. Consequently, this method of study has made considerable achievements. For example, the regional CPC Committee was informed that some comrades had a wrong understanding on the policies issued since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and they considered that these policies were divorced from Marxist-Leninist principles and socialism. Leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee integrated their study and discussions with specific situations of Nei Monggol to profoundly expound that the line, principles, and policies since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are in line with Marxism-Leninism, and they are correct. Under the guidance of these leading cadres, the cadres with wrong understanding conscientiously studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and combined their study with the specific situations in localities. Thanks to the study, these comrades began to understand that since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, measures have been taken in rural and grazing areas to boldly implement the principle of restructuring and that through the introduction of the production responsibility system, good all-round

harvests have been recorded in livestock production, grain, edible oil, and sugar. Compared with 1978, the number of livestock in 1982 increased by 18.6 percent, with an average growth of 4.4 percent annually. Grain output increased by 28.9 percent, with an average annual growth of 6 percent. Output of oil-bearing crops increased by 2.9 times and the output of sugarbeet increased by 1.7 times. Now the average income of the peasants in the region is 273 yuan and the figure for herdsmen is 396 yuan, each doubling the figure for 1978. This great change made people understand that the improvement is attributable to the effort of implementing the ideological line of seeking truth from facts that is put forth by the CPC Central Committee. The line, principles, and policies since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are based on reality and they have been put forth following analyses of the national condition of China on the basis of seeking truth from facts. These line, principles, and policies are the products of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the specific situation of the country. As pointed out by leading comrades from the CPC Central Committee, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have been regarded by many comrades as representing the great program for the building of a socialist country with Chinese features. These works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping represent theoretical foundation for defining the line, principles, and policies of the CPC and represent the correct orientation for the various tasks in realizing the modernization program. They have also inherited and developed Mao Zedong Thought.

It is an important question for Nei Monggol to implement nationality policy and to constantly strengthen the unity of the people of various nationalities. Comrade Bü He, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional government, spoke of his achievements in his study in connection with this question to enlighten other comrades. His guidance has vigorously promoted the study of this question by other comrades. Following the study of the related expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," cadres have consequently deepened their understanding of the important directives of the CPC Central Committee concerning the work in Nei Monggol, have raised their consciousness in strengthening the unity of the people of various nationalities, and have further fostered the thinking that the cadres of the Han nationality and those of various minority nationalities "are inseparable from each other." They are deeply aware that the great unity of the people of various nationalities represents the basic guarantee for the realization of the general tasks of the new period and that the realization of the modernization program represents the basic interest of the people of various nationalities. They have also come to understand that the people of various nationalities must unite to form themselves into a force and make concerted efforts in realizing the modernization program. Under the impetus of the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the region held a rally in September, the first of its kind in the region since the founding of the PRC, to praise the unity of the people of various nationalities so that the national unity will take still deeper root in the hearts of the people.

#### IV. Leadership Must Take the Lead in Disseminating, Guiding and Popularizing Good Study Experience to Create the Climax of the Study Across the Region

The regional CPC Committee is of the opinion that in order to do a good job in the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," it is not enough just to

rely on disseminating work and the comrades who are responsible for such work. The leadership at various levels must grasp this work and take the lead in disseminating and giving guidance. Consequently, the regional CPC Committee demanded that the leading cadres taking part in the study must carry out dissemination work among the masses. Comrade Bu He; Comrade Liu Guilian, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee; and Comrade Tian Congming, Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, made study guidance reports to the cadres of the departments directly under the regional CPC Committee and government respectively in connection with the historical experience of the region since it was founded, the replacement of old cadres by younger cadres and the building of ranks of cadres that are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, and the ideological line and style of work following the setting up of the new leading group. The propaganda team of the CPC Committee of Wu League visited 14 banners and cities to carry out propaganda work, with more than 6,200 of the cadres above CPC branch secretary and deputy department director levels attending the activities. Incomplete statistics show that leading cadres from bureaus, leagues, and cities across the region made guidance reports on 92 occasions. These activities are carried out on the basis of the spirit of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in connection with specific conditions in localities and the situations of the ideology and understanding of the masses. Consequently, these activities are well received by the masses. Practice proves that when the responsible members of CPC committees at various levels are able to take the lead in the study and dissemination, they will have great influence on the masses and effectively promote the study across the region.

Leading comrades from the autonomous regional CPC Committee have not only taken the lead in disseminating and giving guidance but have also grasped training courses for cadres who are released from their work to study in rotation and theoretical guiding courses across the region so that these backbone cadres will be able to display their roles among the masses in the process of the study. In addition, they have also gone deep into the masses to help solve the problems that have cropped up during the study and to help sum up and popularize the good experiences and methods accumulated by basic units in their study. For example, they have summed up and popularized the good experiences of various places with regard to the forms of the study, with different methods used in different places. According to the experience of Ba League, the method of self-study which is combined with training a small number of cadres who are released from their jobs to study in rotation is practical for the cadres of CPC and government organs. The method used by Huhehot City textile company and machinery company, which is characterized by self-study combined with discussions on specialized subjects, is applicable to cadres of enterprises. The method of lead-reading and giving guidance before and after work shifts, and which is combined with dissemination, can be used by workshop and team workers. Training courses in rotation are suitable for CPC members and CYL members and they are better organized to study collectively. Various and flexible study forms are in a position to give consideration to the different work of those who are to take part in the study and to their ability to accept the knowledge, and their results have been quite good.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR VISITS POLICE FORCE--On the morning of New Year's Day, Governor Wang Senhao paid a visit to the People's Armed Police Force to spend the festival with the commanders and fighters. He expressed the hope that the units of the force would work hard in the new year to raise the military and political qualities of the commanders and fighters. They must establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, work hard to master professional kills, actively take part in social order work, and become true protectors of the people. [Text] [HK020213 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 84]

CSO: 4005/307

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CITES MILITIA WORK ACHIEVEMENTS

SK010712 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] As recently briefed by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee on their work, the leading comrades of the provincial military district stated: Thanks to the party committees at all levels attaching importance to militia work and enhancing their leadership over the work, our province has scored marked achievements in building militia forces this year. The Shenyang PLA units relayed the following experiences gained by the province in letting armed forces be administered by the party:

Under the new circumstance of economic reform, the party committees at all levels throughout the province have correctly dealt with the relationship between the construction of the economy and national defense. They have properly tackled the problems cropping up from conducting political education among militiamen, conducting military training, building full-time armed force departments, and from assigning full-time armed forces cadres. Meanwhile, in line with the experience gained in the practice over the past few years, they have upheld or improved the systems in which local party committees are authorized to discuss militia affairs, the armed forces committees at prefetrical and county levels should hold regular meeting on militia affairs, the first political commissar of military district or subdistricts should take the office work in a regular manner at the armed forces departments, and the leading comrades of the party committees should set up their liaison centers for conducting militia work.

In exercising leadership over the armed forces work, the party committees at all levels have upheld the principle of having militiamen take the lead in building spiritual civilization, the reserve forces for national defense, and the bases of training militiamen. They have also upheld the work to have militiamen join the management of arms and equipment. At present, more than 1,430 units at prefetrical, county, and commune levels throughout the province, in which militiamen have played a backbone role in building civilized villages, have been appraised as advanced. The rate of building the bases of training militiamen at all levels throughout the province, which have been completed or are being built, has reached 86 percent of the total plan. Units at grassroots levels, which have been allocated arms, have generally built their arms' depot. Because that party committees at all levels have paid

attention to major tasks, stressed the central work, and tried to overcome knotty difficulties, a new situation prevails in the militia work across the province. The party committees at all levels, in line with their local conditions, have also sorted out many effective measures of exercising leadership over the militia work.

CSO: 4005/311

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: MEETING ON STEPPING UP SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK010800 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent love" campaign committee held its second plenary meeting this afternoon, calling on the "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent love" campaign committees at all levels across the province to think highly of the activities to build villages, streets, plants, schools, and shops where civility reigns (called civilized units for short), and strive to create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization in our province.

The meeting demanded:

1. All prefectures, cities, and counties and various departments under the direct control of the province must earnestly sum up experience and set forth and formulate plans and targets for building civilized units. All industrial and mining units, schools, shops, production brigades, and grassroots units must also formulate relevant plans and mobilize the masses to earnestly discuss and implement them one by one.
2. In founding civilized units, efforts must be made to attend to such central links as ideological education. All localities, in the course of carrying out this work, must integrate the education on communist ideology with practical activities and the education on patriotism with patriotic activities, and must imbue all activities with ideological education so as to ensure and promote the fulfillment of all specific tasks.
3. The focus of this work should be on grassroots units such as the neighborhood committees, enterprises and establishments, and production brigades. Urban railway stations, wharfs, shops, restaurants, guest houses, hotels and service units, farm product markets, and the busy commercial districts must stress the building of spiritual civilization. The rural party organizations at all levels must attend to building civilized villages. All localities where such activities have been launched and where pronounced achievements have been scored must conscientiously sum up experience and formulate long-term plans. Localities where the results of such activities are intangible must earnestly study the experiences of other localities and mobilize the masses to formulate feasible measures to catch up with them. Localities

where such activities have not yet been launched must make the best use of their time and rapidly unfold such activities.

4. Founding civilized units needs the concerted efforts and coordination from all quarters. At present, we must particularly stress the army-people joint activities. Some localities and units where conditions permit may establish contact with organizations, industrial and mining units, and villages and neighborhood committees to launch all kinds of joint activities such as the "worker-peasant joint activities," the "police-civilian joint activities," the "cadre-mass joint activities," and the "neighborhood-enterprise joint activities." While founding civilized units, we must also organize the strength in society and realistically strengthen the activity bastion while building the backbone cadre ranks. We must also give full play to the role of retired old workers and cadres and those on convalescence leave.

5. We must strengthen specific leadership over the activities on building civilized units. The "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent love" campaign committees at all levels must regard this work as their own important work, hold it high on the agenda, study it regularly, make specific arrangements and investigate it conscientiously.

Today's meeting was presided over by Zhang Xiangling, standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial "five-stress, four beauty, and three-ardent love" campaign committee.

CSO: 4005/311

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SENDS LIAISON GROUP TO HELP RECTIFY PARTY

SK301012 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] After a 5-day training period, the first group of party rectification liaison men, totaling 95 persons, was dispatched today by the provincial CPC Committee to provincial-level party rectification units. Before their departure, Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Party Rectification Guidance Committee work under the provincial CPC Committee, and other leaders spoke to them.

In the afternoon of 28 December and the morning of 25 December, Chen Junsheng and Wang Fei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the Party Rectification Guidance Committee work and director of the provincial organizational department made speeches at training classes for liaison men.

They stressed the principal points as follows:

L. We should deeply study the documents on party rectification. The aim of studying the documents on party rectification is to upgrade three understandings. These are upgrading the understanding of the party character, its guiding principle, and its task; the demands on party members; and the party lines, principles, and policies set forth since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Upgrading these three understandings is the first task for realizing the party rectification work and for seeking unity of thinking. This is a key to achieving the party rectification work.

2. We should pay attention to correctly analyzing the situation within the party. We must clearly understand the problems existing in the party rectification work from its begining. We must implement the spirit for conducting party rectification and reform at the same time, and promptly solve the problems which can be solved in a timely manner. While analyzing party members and the current situation of leading bodies, we should attend to seeking a unity of understanding in three fields. These are self-analysis, mass opinion, and leaders' leadership.

3. Leading bodies should conscientiously do the work and concentrate main efforts on party rectification. The first 50 units involved in party rectification have good conditions for concentrating main efforts on party rectification.

The provincial CPC Committee made regulations: Persons at the leading post of the units that conduct party rectification work must personally take the lead in the work.

4. We, as liaison men, should make efforts to achieve our work. Liaison men should personally study the documents on party rectification and grasp the principle, policy, task, demands and methods for this party rectification. We should adhere to principles and handle affairs in line with the demands of the party constitution and the guiding principle for inner-party political life. We should have a good workstyle, go into grassroots units to understand the conditions of the people, conduct investigations and studies, adhere to discipline, and seek no personal privileges.

CSO: 4005/311

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT--In 1983, regular educational undertaking has vigorously developed in Jilin Province. At present, the school attending rate among the children of school age has reached 97 percent. Six counties and districts have made primary education universal. This year, the province has restored and initiated 279 agricultural, vocational or technical schools and 422 regular middle schools have opened vocational classes. The vocational and technical schools across the province enrolled 46,000 new students. The number of regular senior middle schools was reduced from 1,672 to 483. The number of students attending agricultural and professional schools accounted for 31 percent of the total receiving senior middle school education. [Summary][Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Dec 83 SK]

LIAONING WELCOMES KAMPUCHEA CHAIRMAN--On the morning of 29 December, Sihanouk, chairman of the state presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife were welcomed by leaders of Dandong City, Liaoning Province, who were in their way to the DPRK at the invitation of Kim Il-song. At 0935, the same day, they left Dandong for North Korea by train. [Summary] [SK050005 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Dec 83]

CSO: 4005/311

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY CONSOLIDATION URGED IN SHAANXI

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Reporter Xu Shijie [1776 1102 2638]: "Provincial Party Committee Must Play An Exemplary Role in Party Consolidation"]

[Text] Members of the standing committee of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee, in study of the "CCP Central Committee Rectification Decision," has maintained close links with reality and deepened their understanding of the necessity and urgency of party consolidation. They are determined to participate in the work of party consolidation in order to set an example to the masses of party members so that the work of party consolidation can be accomplished from the upper level down.

First Secretary Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843] of the provincial party committee and many veteran comrades have personally participated in the Yan'an Rectification Movement. In contrast with the Yan'an Rectification Movement in 1942, they realized that party consolidation this time is absolutely necessary. They said that the Rectification Movement in 1942 was a large-scale consolidation on the party workstyle, on the style of study and on the style of writing carried out by the whole party under the guidance of the correct line laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong to adapt to the needs the democratic revolution requires to make a great turn for victory. The party consolidation at this time is an overall consolidation systematically carried out by the whole party under the guidance of the correct line set at the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to consolidate party ideology, workstyle and party organizations in order to meet the needs in the construction of the socialist modernizations in a new era so as to usher in a new prospect in socialist construction in an allround way. Party construction at this time is an important step to strive for a signal victory in the construction of the modernizations. Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "Looking at the leading group of the provincial party committee, we have full confidence in accomplishing the new mission in a new historical period. However, many of our comrades do not have adequate knowledge of the theoretical policies of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Compared with the demands on party-member leading cadres set by the party Central Committee in its Rectification Decision, they still lag behind. This will require us to lead cadres at all levels throughout our province to devote major efforts to raise their comprehension of the theoretical policies in a down-to-earth manner."

Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, and some members of the standing committee in charge of economic affairs, proceeding from the demand that the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output at the end of the century should be quadruple that of 1981, analyzed the urgency of the party committee itself taking the lead to do a good job in party consolidation. They said that Shaanxi Province is a poor province which depends on the subsidy of the state to make a living year after year. Owing to the great efforts made in the last 2 years, a synchronous increase of both the value of output and taxation and profit turned over to the higher authorities has been realized in the first 9 months of this year. However, in order to reach a really better situation, our task will be more difficult than the average province. The actual situation at present is that in our party, especially in leading groups at all levels, there are still some comrades who have failed to wage effective struggles against hostile influences which have caused harm to socialism, spiritual pollutions of one kind or another, and conduct aimed at seeking personal interests by political influence. As a result some people lack confidence in realizing the goal of making a quadruple increase. Party organizations at all levels are thus required to make efforts starting from party consolidation. Party committee members must set examples by themselves to strengthen their revolutionary dedication and political sense of responsibility and be brave enough to wage struggles against the erroneous ideologies and behavior. Li Qingwei said: "As long as we can do a good job in party consolidation, thereby providing us with confidence, there will be a basic guarantee for realizing a quadruple increase of the value of industrial and agricultural output at the end of the century."

At the study forum, many veteran comrades said that, as old soldiers of the party, they are dutybound to play a leading role, to be strict with themselves and to ensure the success of party consolidation. At present, what the masses worry about most is that party consolidation may become perfunctory. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly veteran comrade, must take the lead to check on this matter. The "three types of persons" must resolutely be eliminated. The "Leftist" and rightist erroneous trends which run counter to the four fundamental principles, conduct which produces spiritual pollution, bureaucracy which seeks personal interests by political influence without a sense of responsibility, and the patriarchal system, factionalism, anarchism and liberalism without organization and discipline must all be relentlessly uprooted.

Comrades participating in the forum also proceeded from the current status of party organizations in Shaanxi to prove the necessity of party consolidation. According to a typical investigation, the intraparty political life of a certain portion of party organizations in Shaanxi is not sound and the political ideological work is flabby, therefore, they are unable to meet the demand of making a new breakthrough. Some of the leading cadres are seriously habituated to bureaucracy. Some party members and party-member cadres are utilizing their authority of office to seek personal interests or even to violate the law. All these give us proof that to do a good job in party consolidation from top to bottom is really very pressing. Someone said: Since the group of the provincial party committee occupies a position in party consolidation which has an impact on the situation as a whole throughout the

province, it must first conscientiously do a good job to consolidate the provincial party committee itself and the organs at the provincial level and then take steps to consolidate the lower levels. In so doing, we can then bring about a basic turn for the better in party workstyle and accomplish the task which history has entrusted to us.

9560  
CSO: 4005/182

U.S. SENATOR HOLDS DEPARTURE PRESS CONFERENCE

OW100401 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jan (CNA)--Senator Arlen Specter said Monday that the United States will consider carefully the Republic of China's [ROC's] defense needs when providing its weaponry to the ROC. And the U.S. Government has made commitment to supply this nation with more ships and submarines with commercial applications.

Speaking at a departure press conference, Specter said that selling F-X high performance jet fighters to the ROC is a case that has complicated political concerns. But the U.S. will continue to sell defensive weapons to the ROC according to agreement between the two nations.

The senator also expressed his optimistic view on Sino-American relations. Recent visits to the ROC by U.S. senators and congressmen, Specter said, fully show that the substantive relations and friendship between the two nations will continue to grow.

Asked whether Sino-U.S. relations will be changed under the Chinese Communist's continuous pressure, Specter said that although Red China dislikes the U.S. to deal with the Republic of China, the U.S. will stick to its policy of maintaining worthwhile friendships.

The exchange visits by U.S. President Reagan and Red China's "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang would not influence the friendship between the two countries, the senator said, specifying that the Taiwan Relations Act will not be changed by the Chao-Reagan trips, he stressed.

Specter also praised President Chiang Ching-kuo for his wise decision to establish an ad hoc task force which will be charged with improving the trade imbalance between the ROC and the U.S.

President Chiang instructed the Chinese Government to form such a task force in a meeting with financial and economic officials a few days ago.

The U.S. suffered a trade deficit of over U.S. dollars 6 billion with the ROC in 1983, Specter indicated. The large trade gap has raised great concern in the U.S. and the U.S. Government hopes that the ROC will take effective measures to reduce its trade surplus with the U.S., the senator stated.

Specter said he had in person extended appreciation to President Chiang at a meeting with the president on January 6. In meetings with President Chiang and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, the senator said, he had suggested that the Chinese Government increase purchases of U.S.-made nuclear power generators, underground railway equipment and other high-value products to narrow the trade gap existing between the two countries.

Specter expressed his appreciation for the efforts the Chinese Government has made in improving the nation's trade imbalance with the U.S. The Chinese Government has sent eight special procurement missions to the U.S. over the past years, the U.S. dignitary pointed out, adding that this has shown the ROC Government's sincerity over the matter.

Specter, accompanied by his wife, arrived here January 4 for a visit. During his stay, he had met ranking government officials and visited economic establishment here. He said he was deeply impressed with this nation's economic progress and the prosperity the people here enjoy.

CSO: 4000/169

TAIWAN

PREMIER SUN'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

OW051015 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] In the morning of 25 December, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan delivered a speech at the 1983 annual meeting of the National Assembly and the plenary session of the committee on constitutional research.

Chairman and various deputies:

Today is the 36th anniversary of the adoption of the constitution by the Republic of China. At this crucial moment, when our national construction is continuously developing and the will of the people indicates that we are becoming stronger and stronger while our enemy is becoming weaker and weaker, the convocation of the 1983 annual meeting of the National Assembly and the plenary session of the Committee on Constitutional Research is of great significance in bringing into full play the role of the constitution, promoting democracy and constitutional rule, developing the great cause of rejuvenating the nation, pooling the wisdom of the people, and offering outstanding contributions. First, I wish to pay my high respect and extend my sincere congratulations and greetings to all the deputies here.

The promulgation of the constitution and the adoption of the constitutional administration in our nation show that the nation has adhered to the founding father's national construction ideal of "returning the administration to the people," and has laid the foundation of democracy and constitutional rule in our country, where people can enjoy freedom and live in happiness. Recalling the past 36 years since the adoption of the constitution, we realize that our nation has incessantly suffered setbacks and followed a tortuous road of advance because of the turbulent world situation and the rebellion of the communist bandits. However, in running the administration, our government has always regarded the constitution of the Republic of China as its principal law and has taken the implementation of the three principles of the people and the adoption of the democratic, constitutional administration as its lofty goal. Thus, it is able to make tremendous progress in various fields of construction, enhance the strength of the nation, and improve people's well-being. Even more important is the fact that the brilliant constitution has consolidated the will of the people at home and abroad and those on the mainland and has unified the anticommunist forces of all the Chinese people. This serves to

indicate that the more difficult our situation, the stronger our determination in safeguarding the constitution, and that the greater difficulties our nation is faced with, the more determined we are in running the constitutional administration. It has also made us believe that the greater efforts we exert in running the democratic, constitutional administration, the stronger our national strength will be, the sharper the contrast will be between our nation and the totalitarian dictatorial regime, the greater support we will win from hundreds of millions of people on the mainland, and the faster the communist tyrannical rule will collapse.

Facts have proven: By closely adhering to the principle for national construction laid down by the constitution and devoting ourselves to developing the three principles of the people in the past 30 years and more, we have not only established a free, democratic, and prosperous society for the compatriots on this base for the restoration of the nation's power and glory, but have also opened up a broad avenue filled with a bright future and hope for China. Our average yearly per capita income has increased to last year's US\$2,342 from approximately US\$80 in 1951, marking an increase of 29 times. However, the average yearly per capita income on the mainland last year was approximately US\$230, only 10 percent of ours. Our foreign trade has also increased to last year's US\$41.1 billion from 1942's US\$300 million. With its population of 1 billion, the mainland's foreign trade was only US\$40 billion last year. From these two statistical figures, we can see the sharp contrast between the humanitarian rule, the progress, and the bright side on Taiwan and the tyrannical rule, the backwardness, and the seamy side on mainland China.

The compatriots and the officers and men of the communist army on the mainland who have been persecuted for a long period have already shown their abhorrence of communism and the tyrannical rule by the Chinese communists. They have wholeheartedly yearned for the humanitarian rule and the way of life on Taiwan. They have either stepped forward and whipped up on the mainland an upsurge for freedom, democracy, and survival or tried 1,000 and 1 ways to risk their lives to escape from the iron curtain. At the same time, the higher the pressure, the stronger their resistance.

The strict control of the communists will never be able to prevent the compatriots on the mainland from launching their activities against communism and tyranny, stop the officers and men of the communist army from incessantly flying their aircraft to Taiwan, and thwart all the intellectuals' aspiration for freedom. A magnificent movement to unify China with the three principles of the people is already in full swing at home and abroad. Today we must exert even greater efforts to strengthen our constitutional administration to show the sharp contrast and significant differences between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, and turn the great clarion call of unifying China with the three principles of the people into a gigantic current and torrential wave to destroy the communist tyrannical rule at one stroke and recover the mainland. Late President Chiang Kai-shek pointed out: "The sacred war against communism and for the restoration of the nation is, in essence, one to safeguard the constitution." In order to follow this instruction, we must reaffirm the following views of ours with firm determination and strong confidence:

1. The constitution of the Republic of China is formulated by deputies elected by people throughout the country. The dignity of the constitution must never be harmed. The Government of the Republic of China, set up in accordance with this constitution, is the only legitimate government representing the entire country. The Chinese communist puppet regime is a rebellious clique which has undermined the constitution and brought calamity to the country and the people; it can by no means represent China, much less the Chinese people. Therefore, our refusal to negotiate with the Chinese communists constitutes our guarantee to win victories.

2. On the basis of the constitution, the Government of the Republic of China will continue to promote democratic and constitutional administration and carry out national construction of consolidate the national foundation, safeguard the people's rights, ensure social peace and stability, and enhance the people's well-being. All measures that have been adopted are primarily for the purpose of promoting national security and the people's interests. Any speech or act that can undermine the constitutional administration and can shake the national foundation will not be tolerated.

3. Our constitution was formulated in mainland China; it was also first implemented in mainland China. Mainland China is the territory of the Republic of China, and the Government of the Republic of China will never renounce its sovereignty over the entire mainland. It will uphold the basic national policy of opposing communism and recovering the mainland and bring this constitution completely back to mainland China so that China's future reunification will be based on this constitution, and so that the hundreds of millions of compatriots on the mainland will be able to enjoy with us the achievements brought about by constitutional administration.

In carrying out our constitution work, we not only wish to make Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu--our base for the restoration of the nation's power and glory--model areas for the implementation of the three principles of the people, but also wish to turn them into good examples in rebuilding a new China after the recovery of the mainland. Therefore, we must drive ourselves hard and rely on our own efforts, and incessantly make progress and create the new. After we have scored achievements, we must try to attain better achievements; after we have scored new achievements, we must work hard for up-to-date achievements in order to unremittingly push our national construction forward. Now I wish to specifically explain the measures adopted in the past year in the fields of politics, foreign affairs, national defense, economics, culture, education, science and technology, and social construction. Your advice and guidance will be deeply appreciated.

#### On Politics

1. Additional legislators were elected and election practice improved. The elections of additional legislators on 3 December was smoothly carried out and successfully completed in an orderly and harmonious atmosphere on the principle of justness, openness, and fairness. Because it was the first such election since the revision of the "Election and Recall Law for Public Officials During the Period of Mobilization for Rebellion Suppression," it

reflected the adaptability and authoritativeness of the Election and Recall Law. The spirit of observing laws and discipline displayed by a vast majority of the candidates and the rational choices made by the electorate during the election gave credence to the fact that our people have made progress in both understanding and practicing democracy. A total of 71 legislators were elected during the election; their average age is only 44.85 and their education is markedly higher than those elected in previous elections. The election's success resulted from joint efforts made by the candidates, the election workers, and particularly the electorate. This has further solidified the foundation of our democratic constitutionalism. The election results have also fully demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of our people want social peace and security, economic prosperity, and an enjoyable life, which are also goals this government is striving to achieve.

2. Measures for the prevention of crime and sanctions against criminals have been strengthened to ensure social peace and security. Over the past year, as a result of active supervision over the police organizations in making all-out efforts to implement the "Program for All-Round Prevention and Sanctions Against Theft, Robbery, and Terrorism," all major criminal cases have been solved. This has given confidence to the people and served as a deterrent against all vicious criminals. Of the 3,169 terrorist and criminal cases occurring from January to November this year, 2,809 cases (including long-standing ones), or 88.64 percent, have been solved. In addition, the enforcement of the "Regulation for Controlling Guns and Other Firearms, Ammunition, and Swords and Other Assault Weapons" and the reporting on criminal gangs, delinquent youths, and criminals-at-large have served as a warning to the few lawless persons and provided protection to law-abiding citizens.

#### On Foreign Affairs

The central task of our foreign policy now is to increase close contacts and develop substantive relations with the world's free nations and to exert all-out efforts on the world stage to expose the communists' scheme of communizing the whole world, thereby promoting anticommunist unity among all peace-loving, democratic, and free nations.

Over the past year, steady progress has been made in developing substantive relations with the United States on the basis of mutual trust and respect. The United States is continuing arms sales to us, and both houses of the U.S. Congress have adopted a bill providing strong support to the Republic of China's membership in the Asian Development Bank. All this proves that Republic of China-U.S. relations are growing steadily. However, what should merit our attention now is that as the U.S. presidential election is drawing nearer, the Chinese communists have intensified their united front work directed at the United States. Recently, the United States has relaxed its restrictions on the transfer of science and technology to the bandits and is actively arranging the mutual visits between President Reagan and Chao Tzu-yang next spring. This, of course, is unfavorable to us, and we must closely watch its development and take proper actions to cope with the situation.

Contacts between our country and Europe's free nations have become more frequent over the past year. Some 13 agencies have been set up in this country by European nations, and cultural, economic, scientific, and technological exchanges and exchanges in other fields have increased by large margins. In April this year, China Airlines opened the Republic of China-Netherlands route, which will further boost our international contacts. To bolster our international status, we have been actively engaged in establishing diplomatic relations with new nations. Over the past year, we have established formal diplomatic relations with the Solomon Islands, the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of St Christopher; we have spared no efforts in protecting our nation's status and interests in various international organizations and in encouraging our civil organizations to participate in activities of these organizations.

#### On National Defense

The basic task in our national defense is based on the principle of "integrating offensive and defensive into an organic whole" by paying equal attention to army building and preparations against war. Our work emphasis over the past year include:

1. Planning for military strength reorganization and for improving unit training. In troop training, in addition to continuously sharpening the armed forces' combat tactics and combat skill, special attention has been given to ideologically arming and strengthening the servicemen's revolutionary spirit in sharing a common hatred for the enemy, thereby simultaneously bolstering our army's visible and invisible combat strength.
2. Beefing up the three armed services' combat effectiveness and consolidating their offensive and defensive capacity. Both our naval and air power will be actively augmented, and the army's firepower, mobility, and striking power will be strengthened. At the same time, we will continue to construct various types of combat fortifications and blocking facilities, thereby making the defense deployment of our base for national recovery more solidified and stronger. The United States has decided to sell us over US\$700 million worth of arms, this will greatly benefit the renewal of our weapons.
3. Developing our defense science and technology and promoting research in and production of weapons and equipment. We will combine the entire strength of the nation's military, government, and private industries in developing our nation's defense industry. In accordance with our predetermined plan, we are set to reach the goal of manufacturing our own combat vehicles, combat vessels, and high-performance aircraft, rockets, missiles, and other major weapons.
4. Intensifying psychological warfare offensive and stepping up the instigation of rebellions behind the enemy lines. We will use air drops and sea-borne, radio broadcast, and other means of propaganda to propagate our political slogan of "Unifying China Under the 'Three Principles of the People'" to disintegrate the enemy from behind enemy lines. The defection of anti-communist freedom seekers from the mainland over the past year has fully

borne out the effectiveness of our political warfare, which is aimed at "defeating the enemy without resorting to actual warfare."

#### On the Economy

Affected by the world recession, last year our domestic industry suffered setbacks, our export dropped, and our economic growth was slow and stagnant. But the government took prompt actions in adopting a "Plan for Solving Current Industrial and Commercial Difficulties" and a "Program for Economic Recovery and for Developing our Industry and Commerce," which the organizations concerned were instructed to actively implement. Since the beginning of this year, the domestic economy has improved and the pace of recovery has accelerated. The situation regarding the major economic targets are as follows:

1. The economic growth rate for 1983: Our initial assessment establishes it at 7.14 percent, which is 3 percent higher than last year's and has also surpassed our planned target of 5.5 percent;
2. Total foreign trade: Our initial assessment establishes it at over US\$45 billion, of which US\$25 billion are in exports, which is higher than our imports by US\$5 billion;
3. Increases in investment: A total of US\$379 million of investment by foreign and overseas Chinese firms were approved during the January-November period. This was an increase of 8.37 percent over the same period of 1982. Total new investment by domestic firms in 1983 was approximately \$175.6 [New Taiwan dollars] billion, an increase of 16.2 percent over the previous year;
4. Foreign exchange reserve: By the end of November, our total foreign exchange reserve had increased to US\$13.1 billion.

Despite large-margin increases in exports and foreign exchange reserve, commodity prices have been kept stable. The consumer price index for November rose only 0.5 percent over the same month last year. Despite an increase of 12.8 percent in total industrial output during the January-November period, which was the result of improved labor productivity in various departments, the situation of labor manpower supply was quite stable. Unemployment in October was only 2.79 percent.

The upturn in our nation's economy is mainly attributed to the international economic recovery. To help the various businesses grasp this good opportunity and restructure their production--thereby raising our country's potential in long-term economic development--the government, in addition to expanding technical services and helping medium-sized and small enterprises automate their production and streamline their management, has also actively engaged in establishing strategic industries and introducing key technology (such as plans for building a major automobile plant, for manufacturing digital exchange machines, and for producing VLST's [very large-scale integrated circuits] as well as parts for special computers).

Because of a bumper harvest, the output of rice has exceeded its annual production plan by a big margin this year. However, in order to ensure that the peasants' earning will not be affected, the government has continued to procure rice according to a fixed price and has guided the peasants associations to procure the surplus grain in order to avoid a fall-off in the price of rice in rice-producing areas. We exported some 400,000 metric tons of the surplus grain for which no granaries could be found. In the future we must continue to assist the peasants in shifting to other crops in order to relieve the pressure of surplus grain. Thanks to the various measures adopted by the government to raise the peasants' income, the average income of peasant households exceeded \$232,000 in 1982, or an increase of 6 percent over 1981. In addition, the per capita income of peasant households also moved upward in comparison with the per capita income of nonpeasant households.

In view of the various means taken by the Chinese communists to isolate us internationally and undermine our economic development and the mercurial future status of Hong Kong, the government has adopted the following measures to accelerate building Taiwan into an important economic, trade, finance, and navigation center in the Far East and mesh its economy with the global economy:

1. We have invited various foreign financial institutions to open branches here (of which there are now 31), opened our stock market to foreign investment, and encouraged our firms to issue bonds abroad and our banks to set up branches in foreign countries.
2. We are now planning to set up an "international finance center" here in order to strengthen our ties with the international finance system.
3. The "world trade center" is now under construction in our country and in the past year we have actively taken part in the various trade promotion activities in connection with the "world trade center's" organization.
4. We have further expanded the Kaohsiung and the Taichung harbors to make them become storage and transshipment centers of container and bulk cargoes. With some shipping companies moving their Far East container transshipment operations to Kaohsiung, transshipment cargoes now handled by these harbors have increased dramatically.
5. With its air routes extended to New York in the East and to Amsterdam in the West, China Airlines will be able to establish a global air network in the near future.
6. We are now studying a plan to build a comprehensive free trade zone to attract more foreign investment and investment by overseas Chinese.

#### On Culture, Education, Science, and Technology

In educational work we have emphasized improving the quality of national compulsory education, the curricula of primary and middle schools, teaching methods, moral cultivation, and protection of students' eyesight. We have also stressed improving equipment for practice teaching in technical and

vocational schools. Since August 1983, the emphasis on national compulsory education has been shifted to vocational education on a trial basis. Beginning in the next school term, the college entrance examination will be reformed and college aspirants will be required to attend the examination prior to filling out admission forms for unified screening. At the same time, the newly revised college curriculum will be adopted beginning in the coming school term. By reducing the number of compulsory courses, the new curriculum will enable colleges and universities to be more flexible in arranging their individual curriculum and improving the quality of teaching. Moreover, to make a breakthrough in the traditional educational system and to make college education accessible to all people, the government has accelerated setting up a TV university open to all citizens. Elective courses at the college level were offered in September 1983 via specially assigned TV channels for teaching. The university's enrollment work will begin in next autumn. To raise our domestic scientific and technological level, the government has decided to establish institutes of aeronautics and astronautics, applied engineering, and biomedical science to enable the students to work for their doctoral degrees in these fields and to train more senior technological personnel.

To meet the needs of overall national cultural construction, the government has revised the "Program for Strengthening Cultural and Recreational Activities" for promoting such activities. Presently the government is guiding the various county and city cultural centers to improve management and to sponsor more healthy cultural and recreational activities. Moreover, efforts have also been made to protect historical sites and cultural relics and to promote various cultural activities such as music, arts, dancing, and folk arts according to plan.

To step up scientific and technological development, we are now launching eight major scientific and technological research projects on energy resource, material science, automation of production, biological technology, information technology, laser technology, food research, and prevention and treatment of hepatitis. At the same time, we are actively making preparations for setting up a synchronous radiation research center to facilitate theoretical science research. With construction of the Hsinchu Science Industrial Park entering its second phase, more and more foreign firms are investing in it. As of now 55 investment projects have been approved by the park, with some already turning out high-tech products for export to (?24) foreign countries on the five continents.

#### On Social Construction

Promoting the well-being of the people by advocating social construction has consistently been one of the major goals of government work. In the past year the government has undertaken the following tasks to enhance social construction:

1. Undertake grassroots construction: The government has continued to supervise and guide the province and cities in carrying out the "Program for Strengthening Grassroots Construction and Raising Income for Peasants." A

total of \$26.029 billion has been budgeted for 1984 for construction of water supply and drainage works, roads, recreational facilities, markets for peddlers, and for improving environmental sanitation. The implementation of these projects will surely improve the living environment of the people, balance urban and rural development, and raise the living standards of the peasants.

2. Improve welfare for workers. Since 1 May 1983, the basic monthly wage for workers has been revised upward from \$3,300 to \$5,700. Furthermore, compulsory labor insurance has been instituted and workers are given priority in housing distribution.

3. Improve public health. In the past year, the government has exerted efforts in improving grassroots medical facilities, running the "mass medical service center," promoting family planning, setting up an environmental pollution monitoring center and a provincial medical service network, as well as utilizing government-sponsored medical students to assist in medical work. At the same time, the government has continued to step up efforts on the prevention and treatment of hepatitis, protection of students' eyesight, management of food hygiene, as well as making all-out efforts to assist the various county and city public health organizations to improve environmental sanitation in order to protect the health of the people.

Dear deputies, because of limited lime, I can only outline the main administrative measures adopted by the government over the past year. I regret that I am unable to give further details here. The work of the Executive Yuan is to augment our national strength, improve the people's well-being, rejuvenate our culture, and maintain social security. However, despite all our efforts there are still drawbacks and shortcomings. I sincerely wish to solicit your criticisms and opinions for further improvement.

The three main tasks of the government in 1983 were to bring about economic recovery, improve social security, and properly organize and conduct the supplementary legislative election. Thanks to efforts exerted by the concerned departments and cooperation of the private enterprises and the entire people of the nation, the economy has strongly rebounded, major criminal cases have been swiftly cracked and the culprits punished, and the supplementary legislative election was conducted smoothly. All this indicates national unity and harmony and the bright prospects for democratic and constitutional rule. Not only are these achievements signs of our social progress but they will also reinforce our motive force for all-round reforms.

Democratic and constitutional rule has known no limits to its progress. The prosperity and stability in Taiwan, the loyalty of the overseas Chinese to the motherland, and the ardent wish of the mainland compatriots for the return of our government to the mainland are true indications of the success of democratic and constitutional rule. This success should inspire us to display the spirit of perseverance and exert sustaining efforts toward fulfilling our ultimate goal. In his National Day address, President Chiang called on all compatriots at home and abroad to "firmly grasp the opportunity, swiftly rise up in action, concentrate forces, and bring back the benevolent rule of

the three principles of the people to the mainland!" This is an unshirkable great mission of all Chinese people.

Fellow deputies, because you are exercising, on behalf of the entire people of the nation, the functions and powers accorded by the Constitution, you must earnestly discuss issues related to the Constitution, restore and develop the democratic and constitutional system, supervise and speed up national construction, make contributions, and demonstrate good faith, harmony, and unity. Today our country is still in adversity; all the nation's must join hands in a common struggle to turn the tide and open a new era for our nation. I firmly believe that our deputies, in view of the nation's current adversity, will display conviction for overcoming hardships, supervise the government, unite the compatriots at home and abroad, join hands, and advance forward along the bright road of unification of China under the three principles of the people.

I wish good health to all of you and complete success to the meeting.

Thank you.

CSO: 4005/310

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY--Taipei, 7 Jan (CNA)--New South African ambassador to the Republic of China, Van Vuuren, 60, succeeds Louis Vorster who has been reassigned as his country's envoy to Switzerland. Vuuren, a career diplomat, has spent his time mostly in Europe and Africa. This will be his first assignment in Asia. The Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa enjoy close relations since both countries established diplomatic ties in April 1976. The bilateral ties have been further cemented by the exchanges of visits of Prime Minister Botha and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan to each other's countries in 1980. Trade and economic ties have also increased substantially between the two countries. [Text] [OW071138 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 7 Jan 84]

PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--Taipei, 10 Jan (CNA)--Song Chi-yong, president of the Korean-Chinese Parliamentarians' Friendship Association, and seven members of his good-will mission, Monday called at the National Assembly. Dr Ku Cheng-kang, vice chairman of the committee of constitutional research, and National Assembly Secretary General Irwine W. Ho warmly greeted them and hosted a dinner in their honor. Speaking on the occasion, Ku called on the Korean parliamentarians to use the power of the parliament to enhance cooperation and friendship between the two nations. He especially asked them, based on justice and righteousness, to push the South Korean authorities to help the Trident-Six freedom seekers to come to Taiwan through political efforts focused on their humanitarian cause. The future of Asia is bright but also full of dangers, Ku said. Communist violence and tyrannical rule have badly threatened the life of the people of the free countries in Asia. He called for close work between the peoples and governments of the Republic of China and South Korea in order to wipe out such an adverse force and safeguard their people. [Text] [OW100431 Taipei CNA in English 0326 GMT 10 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/169

POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP OF CHINA, TAIWAN, HONG KONG DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CH'I-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 11, 83 pp 66-71

[Article by Qiu Chuiliang [6726 0987 0081[: "The Political Crux of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong--Asian Politics and Culture (Part I)"]]

[Text] (Highlights) China: Socialist practice has brought about "eating from the same pot" and an "iron rice-bowl," while struggles have brought about "cowsheds," "Red Guards" and the "cultural revolution." Human nature has not "improved" but "deteriorated." The people's hope for freedom, equality, rationality, government by law, and democracy.

Taiwan: Outside the party there is more and more concern with ideology, with increasing symbolic conflicts and political polarization. Among the central figures of the Kuomintang, Wang Sheng [3769 2573] has "stepped down" and the political crisis in the National Assembly is yet to be settled.

Hong Kong: The Beijing leaders clearly understand that the successful solution of the Hong Kong question will create a precedent for national unification involving Taiwan. However, on this question, Communist China has repeatedly committed errors and undermined confidence, which has been very frail from the beginning.

Editor's note: This article, in which Prof Qiu Chuiliang of Queensland, Australia, sums up his Asian academic survey, will be published in two parts. In this part, the author discusses in particular the political crux of Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. In part 2, he will talk about his impression of other regions and of Asian politics and culture.

Preamble: Several Trees in the Forest of Asian Politics and Culture

Li Yi [2621 1837], editor of CH'I-SHIN NIEN-TAI, thinks that although I have published many essays intermittently on my 7-month tour of Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and Mainland China, I should sum up my experiences and give a presentable general report, now that the tour has ended. Only this can make my tour worthwhile and help me fulfill my duty as a scholar. I could have refused to contribute the kind of article Li Yi wants, or

to pay all the fees for my learning (since I have already obtained a life-time teaching job in Queensland University). However, since I have already covered a distance of over 10,000 miles in my tour, during which I have seen, heard and thought about a great deal, I have somehow gained some insight and now believe that I should give a fairly complete account of what I have done.

I left Australia in early December last year. First, I went to the Philippines for a cursory look, and then to Hong Kong. With Hong Kong as my base, first of all I spent a month visiting Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In February and March this year, I visited "Japan in winter." After going around Honshu for a month and a half, I enjoyed the snowy scene in Nigita, where I studied Japanese politics and culture. At the end of March, I went to Beijing, where yellow dust was flying all over, covering the sky. For a month, I was warmly received by people in various circles in Communist China. I visited Xian, the ancient city; Chengdu and Chongqing of Sichuan; Wuhan, the large industrial city; and Shanghai, the Paris of the Orient. I also toured Qinling, Qianling, Huaqingchi, Boaguang Abbey, Dujiangyan, Qingchengshan, Du Fu's cottage, Hongyanquan and other scenic and historic spots. Then we triumphantly descended the Three Gorges and visited Gezhouba--which had been under construction for 12 years--on the way. Most important, I had the rare opportunity to speak at Beijing, Sichuan, Wuhan and Fudan Universities and to talk with the exuberant, young, open-minded Chinese scholars. In May and June, my native village in Taiwan received me with open arms--a welcome for the returning "small potato" who had been blacklisted. With unusual generosity, the Taiwan authorities granted me freedom to contact people extensively in and outside the Kuomintang. I was deeply impressed by the political arteries of Taiwan, now pulsating rapidly in the urgent quest for development.

At that time, I jotted down some brief commentaries on certain problems which may be faced by Lee Kuan Yew's government in Singapore's rapid economic development; a long report on my comprehensive views on the study of Japan after my visit to that country; a very detailed report on the economic, political, social and cultural development in Mainland China; several commentaries on different aspects of Mao Zedong's failure in his revolution and on the reported "wound" which depicts the bitter fate of the Taiwan people in Mainland China. In addition, I wrote three or four essays on the political struggles in and outside the party in Taiwan, the political crisis in the Kuomintang, and the democratic and political developments in Taiwan. These articles were mostly published in CH'I-SHIN NIEN-TAI in Hong Kong, and in YAZHOUREN [ASIANS] and CHUNGKUO SHIPAO in Taiwan.

These articles were written immediately after my tour of observation and were mostly prompted by my personal feelings. They were based too much on direct and immediate emotion rather than on cool analysis and comparison. The element of overall consideration and deduction was too little and too superficial, while that of biased judgment was overwhelming.

A month has elapsed since my return to Australia. When I recalled what I saw, heard, thought of and wrote in the past 7 months more calmly and objectively, it occurred to me that there were some ideas that should be revised or further explained, others that should be discussed afresh, and still others concerning people and things that had been omitted and should now be mentioned. After thinking for several days, I decided that, instead of a long, stable running account, I should write and comment comprehensively, particularly on the important events that I witnessed, heard and thought about in various countries, in the hope that I could describe several typical trees in the forest of Asian politics and culture, and then proceed to delineate the whole forest in a sketchy outline. This might make my tour worthwhile.

#### Mainland China--a Hope Stamped Out and Rekindled

The problems of China, like its huge population, are far bigger, more numerous and complex than those of Japan, Singapore or any other country.

I had illusion as well as hope concerning Mao Zedong's revolution. In particular, I believed that there was real hope in the development of socialist social engineering and the reformation of human behavior. While capitalism based on individualism constitutes an erroneous and harmful ideology, I thought, the revolution advocated by Lenin and Mao Zedong could reform and transform humanism into selfless devotion to public interests and bring more equality and justice to human society.

The failure of Lenin's revolution, in my opinion, was attributed to Stalin's cruel and arbitrary rule, which led to the degeneration of the revolution. In Deng Xiaoping's opinion, the failure of Mao Zedong's revolution should be attributed to the misdeeds of the "gang of four," which led the old chairman in delicate health on to a wrong path. In fact, the failure of revolution in the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European countries has proved the bias and error of Marxist ideology in its view of such important questions as the essence of humanity, the relations of production, class struggle, social revolution, loss of political power, and the theory that "history and material decide everything." However, a more serious error is revealed by the fact that the procedure of political struggles according to Marxist dialectics can in no way resolve class contradictions or produce any communist party members who are free from class contradictions in a communist society.

Everywhere in Mainland China could be seen unmistakable proof of the errors of the revolutionary ideology of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong in practice. The practice of socialism produced "eating from the same pot" and the "iron rice-bowl," while the course of struggle according to dialectics produced "drawing a clear demarcation," "cowsheds," "Red Guards," "opposing rightism," "opposing leftism," and "cultural revolution" and a large number of unjust and incorrect accusations. On the whole, the outcome was a serious shortage of production forces, serious "dehumanization," people who are lazy and full of suspicion, hatred and corruption, and people whose greed and selfishness are not much different from those found in Western capitalist society, although their productive and creative powers are far behind.

Mao Zedong overthrew Old China and created New China, and for more than 30 years he firmly and patiently promoted the stirring revolutionary cause with "revolution is justified" as the motto. He founded a basically socialist society, but he failed to train and cultivate more selfless, social-minded people. His continuous revolution, calling on people to "turn their back on their flesh and blood" and to follow the law of dialectics, continued to drift away from the ideal world founded on Marx's communist revolution and to produce people of a "vicious nature" and inadequate social understanding.

I described at great length in my "CPC and China in 1983" (YAZHOUREN, May 1983) how I felt when I found the transformation of Lugouqiao Commune into Lugouqiao Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Company; heard the prattling of some responsible persons of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company about "substituting tax payment for profit delivery," "floating escalation," the "system of contracted responsibility," "contracted targets," "bonuses" and other economic innovations; saw how the free markets in Chongqing and Wuhan were flourishing and how some people were dumping trash and spitting in such scenic spots as Qingchengshan and Donghu; and read RENMIN RIBAO praising the simple economic principles of capitalism and condemning "eating from the same pot" and the "iron rice-bowl" under the socialist system, under the headline "Contracted Responsibility Can Temper People." How could I help but criticize Mao Zedong's Thought and revolution objectively and vigorously? What a tragic failure and what bitter fruits for him!

In Mainland China, I heard many times that "if Chairman Mao had died in 1956 instead of 1976, he would have been the greatest man in Chinese history." I do not entirely agree with this view, but I understand its profound significance. In my opinion, Mao Zedong's merits in conquering China on horseback and his "defiance of all laws, human and divine" are not much greater than those of Qin Shihuang, Han Gaozu and Tang Taizong; however, the atrocities he committed during the "antirightist" struggle, the Great Leap Forward, the cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius, all after 1957, far surpassed those of Qin Shihuang, who burned books and buried scholars alive.

Deng Xiaoping himself certainly did not agree with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee or with the assessment of Mao Zedong's merits and shortcomings at a 7:3 ratio. Such an assessment, in my opinion, is not at all important because, if we take a broad view from the standpoint of human history, we see that Mao's fanaticism in embracing and propagating Marxist communist doctrine and his wanton destruction of the cultural heritage of thousands of years have "worsened" instead of "improving" the Chinese people's human nature. This is the most tragic failure of this notorious historic figure. It is a failure basically of philosophy as well as of practical politics.

Of course, my "CPC and China in 1983" was a very highly critical article, pointing out more of the seamy side than of the bright side of the picture. Among the billion Chinese people, however, there are millions upon millions who are diligent in work and production, ready to make self-sacrifices for the cause of the country and the people, having open minds and seeking truth from facts. It was these people who made it possible to "set things right," to recognize Mao's large and small mistakes, to keep China's door wide open, and to take the road of modernization which smacks of capitalism. It was also these people who permitted me to criticize openly and strongly the various economic, political, social and cultural phenomena under the communist rule in China, and to discuss with the open-minded youths of Beijing, Fudan and other universities the questions of democratic politics and the fallacy of Marxist ideology.

Long ago, the British, American and other Western powers ceased to be purely capitalist countries. They have all liberally adopted socialist principles and doctrines regarding the equal distribution of income in favor of the poor and unfortunate, and some people have even thought that Britain and the United States must have suffered from the effects of social welfare with the economic recessions and crises in the 1970's and 1980's as a result. The huge population, the historical culture and the limited resources of China have long made it impossible or impermissible for the pure capitalism of the West to take root and thrive on Chinese soil. China of the 20th century must look for a mixed economic and social system between socialism and capitalism, and at the same time it must establish and develop a democratic government which truly serves the people and in which the people are the masters. Only thus can China have a bright future.

When I met and talked with the students of Beijing University, Sichuan University, Wuhan University and Fudan University, I began to think that the scars left by Mao's revolution were not deep and that Mao Zedong Thought did not dominate their souls. The Mao Zedong era has ended. These students are pursuing the same objective as we do, hoping to live in a free, equal, rational and democratic society governed by law and to bring into play their latent vitality in developing both spiritual and material civilizations so that their lives can be rich and meaningful. It was in these people that I discovered unmistakable signs of hope and a bright future for China.

#### Taiwan--a Fast Knot in Political Development

I visited Taiwan in May and June this year and had extensive contacts with people in various circles in and outside the Kuomintang. During my stay of nearly 2 months, I personally saw or participated in or heard about several debates on major political events which accurately reflected the problems now confronting the fast-changing society of Taiwan in economic, political, social and cultural development.

To students of political science, the converging attack on Kang Ningxiang [1660 1337 4382] under the leadership of the solitary knight Li Ao [2621 2407] should be most interesting. Kang Ningxiang, a backwoods hero brought up in Manhua, began his political career in 1950. He served one term as

member of the legislative assembly in Taipei and three terms as member of the Legislative Yuan, and is now one of the leaders outside the party in Taiwan. Besides sheer luck, he certainly has political acumen--acquired through patient self-cultivation--ability and wisdom. He has never forgotten Manhua, and is in fact a typical Taiwan native. He also holds the ideas of the opposition group outside the party, and because of his close contact with people of all strata in Taiwan and his thorough understanding of the inclinations and wishes of the people during the rapid economic and social developments in Taiwan during the past 2-3 decades, he has become a political leader who can very correctly take the political pulse of the Taiwan government outside the party.

Li Ao is the most dramatic political theorist in Taiwan since the days of Yin Haiguang [3009 3189 0342]. He writes in a terse, undisciplined style, and calls himself a prophet of history. He has been in prison as a result of political persecution, but never in hell. He has never been a martyr nor a "revolutionary" figure like Ghandi, the Indian saint. He can only be called a revolutionary theorist, not a practical revolutionary. More important, he is arbitrary in action and cannot be a modern liberal or democrat. However, he has all the attributes of a hero, with quite a flair for incitement to romantic revolutionary activities, which is vividly reflected in his articles. These qualities, together with his admirable and indomitable courage in opposing the Kuomintang, made him an idol of the new generation in Taiwan of the 1980's, especially that new generation whose pursuit of higher education has been thwarted by political ideology and who are tormented by conflicts between traditional and modern culture, afflicted by economic chaos and decadent materialism, and who are laboring under the burden of feeling estranged. A changing society is most apt to produce people of Li Ao's charm, and the twists and turns in history have combined to transform Li Ao into an ideological "guru" of the new generation in Taiwan.

Kang Ningxiang has never been a revolutionary; he is only a steadfast democrat advocating innovation. Li Ao wanted him to lead a revolution before the conditions were ripe. Since the revolution would certainly fail, he refused to comply. The new generation outside the party also wanted him to be a leader in "self-incineration," in self-sacrifice and in "reforming the system." He considered that the group outside the party was only "a corner of a square table" with little strength, and that even self-incineration could not help in "reforming the system." Therefore, he refused to accept this leadership. Repeated persuasions failed to produce any effect, and he even refused to continue his "liaison" with the new generation. He did not accept them as colleagues and far less as comrades. As a result, he turned out to be a disappointment and infuriated Li Ao and a small number of the new generation, who finally deserted and attacked him.

Kang Ningxiang's refusal to refute Li Ao's harsh criticism and attack aptly showed his political wisdom. However, I believe that his decision to abandon the opportunity of holding talks with the new generation outside the party and of leading them along the road to a modern and rational democracy was wrong and deplorable.

Nevertheless, Kang Ningxiang was right. The converging attack on him by Li Ao and the new generation did not conform to principles comparable with the real political situation in Taiwan, and later turned out to be subversive activities more and more related to ideology, with symbolic conflicts and political polarization.

My visit to Taiwan happened to coincide with a hot polemic between T. Matzger, a conservative American scholar, on the one hand, and Zhang Zhongdong [1728 1813 2767] and some professors of the liberal wing, on the other, on the subject "thoughts on the mission of intellectuals." This was basically a controversy over the question of whether the present situation in the Kuomintang government should be preserved or reformed or a discussion which should be appropriate for the present situation according to rational democratic tradition. Yet, curiously and unfortunately, this discussion on political theories, which came close to being an academic discussion, quickly degenerated into an open quarrel between two irreconcilable parties, and further into subversive activities characterized by symbolic conflicts and polarization, closely resembling a controversy between the lines of "reformation inside the system" and of "reforming the system" outside the party.

I also came across another political event which was entirely different from the symbolic conflicts just mentioned, and which realistically and significantly concerned the turn of political fortune. It was Wang Sheng's "stepping down" from the post of director of the General Political and Combat Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

Soon after my return to Taiwan, I was told by a political figure linked to the central authorities of the Kuomintang that Wang Sheng had left his office, and that the top authorities would announce this earth-shaking political event in a few days. More than once I refused to believe it, thinking that this was simply impossible. When I asked for an explanation, he frankly told me that Wang Sheng was originally a military man who had been a loyal and competent right-hand man of Chiang Ching-kuo for more than half a century. However, he was now far too strong, and he might unavoidably create a situation whereby military persons would assume power. This was particularly significant considering that Taiwan was in the crucial years of power succession in politics. The "Chun Doo Hwan type" was frequently mentioned; and purposely or unwittingly, an unfavorable spectacle was created at home and abroad. Therefore, the top authorities in the Kuomintang had to make this painful decision.

A high-ranking Kuomintang official I met and talked to later pointed out at the very outset that after the Kaohsiung incident, which shook the world at the end of 1979, Chiang Ching-kuo, in the capacity of Kuomintang chairman, announced before a plenary session of the Central Committee that the Kuomintang in Taiwan would never tolerate military dictatorship. The official emphatically pointed out that Wang Sheng's "stepping down" at that time was a most sincere and real manifestation of Chiang Ching-kuo's intolerance of military dictatorship. Since Wang Sheng's "stepping down,"

nobody has had any further doubt about Chiang Ching-kuo's determination against military dictatorship and his confidence in the preservation of a democratic political line.

As people generally understand, Wang Sheng is not a conservative authoritarian political figure. Between the two extremes of leftism and rightism in the Kuomintang, he should be considered an enlightened "mean" democrat. Therefore, he was certainly against military dictatorship himself, and must understand and agree to his "stepping down" as a wise political decision.

What we must thoroughly understand and highly regard is the dependence of the state destiny on the healthy development of political democracy in the Kuomintang. It is even more important than any individual's political fortunes. Wang Sheng's "stepping down" must be viewed in this light if we are to truly appreciate its real meaning and political significance. I believe Wang Sheng, too, certainly understood the significance of his own "stepping down."

Wang Sheng's "stepping down" is a very solemn democratic and political event and should not be the cause of any frivolous scene of "rejoicing to some and grief to others."

The third most widely heard and discussed political question during my stay in Taiwan was that of National Assembly reform. Although the discussion of this event did not create such furor as the other two, it should, in my opinion, have more long-range, more profound and more important political significance and influence because of its close relation to the establishment, reformation and administration of a constitutional government.

The National Assembly, comprising the People's Congress, the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan, has remained unchanged for more than 30 years out of consideration for "legal tradition." It has become a "10,000-year National Assembly" with a difficult political knot and other unfavorable political aspects. In 1983, this situation could not be allowed to drag on any longer. According to statistics, although this "10,000-year National Assembly" has been replenished several times, approximately 66 percent of its members in 1982 were over 70, and most of the rest were between 60 and 70 years of age. In other words, in the next several years, the old assembly members--who should have retired--will be gradually eliminated according to the law of nature. Even those who remain will basically be incompetent to exercise their function in the National Assembly.

Therefore, the crisis in the constitutional government and the crisis of "legal traditions" which will inevitably ensue are now clearly and actually confronting the Kuomintang's political power. This problem must be completely solved. In 1959, the late Zuo Shunsheng [1563 5293 3932], then chairman of the Youth Party, proposed that a "provisional supreme organ of popular will" be organized to replace the National Assembly elected

way back in 1947. In 1970, the Diaoyutai movement led to a big debate between Zhou Daoji [0719 6670 3444] and Cheng Shaoting [7115 1421 1694] of Taiwan University on the reelection of all delegates to the central popular will committee. This debate caused quite a stir for a while. Taiwan left the United Nations in 1971, and it suffered another setback in 1979 when diplomatic relations were established between Communist China and the United States. This led to suggestions from people like Zhou Tianrui [0719 1131 3843] and Qiu Hongda [3002 1347 6671] for a "brand-new National Assembly," "half-elected and half-nominated membership," a "fourth National Assembly" and so forth.

There has been a great deal of discussion and study in the past 20 years and more on the various plans for National Assembly reform and on whether "legal traditions" should apply to the system or to personality. Everyone understands the problem fairly well, and the views in and outside the Kuomintang are identical. However, despite the fact that the views are identical on the problem as well as on its substance and nature, the views on its solution are different.

Among the views I heard, the simplest, most ideal and most democratic is that the National Assembly should be entirely reshuffled through election. This approach, however, is probably most unacceptable to the authorities. According to some people in the Kuomintang, a half-elected and half-nominated membership is already a foregone conclusion. They do not believe this to be the most ideal and most democratic way, but in view of the many difficulties now in Taiwan, this would be the most practical way. As to the ratio between elected and nominated members, there are different views from the conservative and the liberal wings in the party. The general opinion, based on the "doctrine of the mean," was that, as Qiu Hongda proposed several years ago, 50 percent should be elected locally and the remaining 50 percent should be nominated by the president of the National Assembly.

A professor who maintains close relations with the Kuomintang authorities told me that the "50-50" formula was becoming increasingly popular, although the authorities were further studying whether the National Assembly should revise the Temporary Provisions accordingly and at the same time adopt a set of general rules for local autonomy, whereby, as an innovation, the governor of Taiwan and the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung will be elected by the people.

This professor said that this would be a clear indication of the Kuomintang's determination to achieve democratic reform and would also preserve the "legal traditions" of the Kuomintang's political power. This would be a "give-and-take" democratic and political gesture.

The "traditional" National Assembly of Taiwan's National Government has been in existence for 36 years since its establishment in 1947. Its reputation as a "10,000-year National Assembly" and the martial law enforced in 1949 were unique in the world, and their combination may be called one

of the monstrosities of the world. They were of no practical value to the legitimacy and security of the National Government, but they had a very subversive effect on Taiwan's democratic political development and its international image.

I certainly favored the immediate abolition of the martial law and the immediate reelection of the entire National Assembly. However, politics are realistic and cruel as an "art of the possible." Since the Kuomintang's policy of nomination next year is already a foregone conclusion, then we have to appeal for a nomination of not more than 50 percent. At the same time, we hope the Kuomintang will, as proposed by that professor, immediately adopt general rules for local autonomy and proceed with the election of the governor of Taiwan and the mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung by the people. This will mark a breakthrough in Taiwan's democratic politics.

From what has happened to Kang Ningxiang, Li Ano, and Wang Sheng, and from the knotty problem of the reform of Taiwan's National Assembly, we can see that Taiwan's political situation, like its economic conditions, is now in crucial stage and calls for drastic action in and outside the Kuomintang.

#### Hong Kong, Taiwan--Crises of Confidence in Unification

It cannot be denied that the nine-point proposal for peace talks by Ye Jianying in September 1981 has been Communist China's most constructive united front policy since the Diaoyutai movement in 1971. According to one of these points, after the national unification Taiwan will be permitted to keep its own armed forces and to preserve its own economic, political and social systems. Strictly speaking, the scope of Taiwan's "independence" will be beyond what is permitted in a federation and will be comparable to that of a commonwealth or confederation. The great pains taken by the leaders of the older generation in Communist China cannot be underestimated.

Article 31 of Communist China's 1982 constitution provides for the establishment of special administrative regions in Taiwan and Hong Kong under the protection of the constitution. This article may not produce the same effect as Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal did, but Deng Xiaoping's ardent desire to raise the constitution and the legal position of the People's Congress to a higher level and to develop the spirit of government by law as well as his vision for modernization deserve appreciation.

In addition to the prolonged power and ideological struggles between the Kuomintang and the CPC which made the proposal unacceptable to the Kuomintang leaders, there is also a serious lack of credibility in Communist China among the 18 million people in Taiwan. This is probably the main reason why this line of unification cannot be accepted. Taiwan people have lost faith in the past, present and future of Communist China, and they do not believe in any promises from the Beijing regime about constitution or law. As long as this crisis of confidence remains, Communist China's proposal for unification, no matter how sincere and well-intentioned, will certainly not be welcomed by the people of Taiwan.

This confidence and credibility cannot be cultivated in 10 or 20 years. For more than a decade, Communist China has tried the Diaoyutai and the united-front movements. But these intermittent movements and the alternate use of "the carrot and the stick" in these movements created the impression that they were more of a "trick" than a sincere attempt. Therefore, no long-lasting confidence can be built.

If we look at Communist China's Taiwan policy after the announcement of Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal and Liao Chengzhi's [1675 2110 1807] passionate appeal expressed in the words "for all the crises, our brotherhood has remained; a smile at a meeting will banish all enmity," we can see that the pressure applied on the United States after the "17 August Sino-U.S. communique" by Communist China in opposing U.S. sales of defensive weapons to Taiwan and the threat to downgrade or sever diplomatic relations with the United States are acts of power politics which are contrary to the spirit of Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal. While there might be some valid reasons for its repeated protests against the U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan, its action in joining the Asian Bank by the expulsion of Taiwan early this year and its recent pressure on the United States and Japan not to establish offices for issuing visas in these countries left on doubt about the lack of sincerity on the part of Communist China in letting Taiwan preserve its present economic, political and social systems.

These pinpricks can neither hurt Taiwan nor force it to come to the negotiating table. Above all, they cannot enhance the Taiwan people's trust of Communist China. On the other hand, they can only make Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal and Liao Chengzhi's "smile at a meeting" "family letter" look unreal, empty and ridiculous.

When I visited Beijing early this year, some leaders of Communist China in charge of the united front told me time and again that they all knew of the protracted difficulties in national unification, and that these difficulties cannot be overcome in a decade or two. However, they hope that the exchanges of mail, trade, air and shipping services across the strait would gradually eliminate the long historical antagonism between the two parties. After visiting Mainland China, I again went to Taiwan, where a member of the Kuomintang Central Committee Standing Committee openly stated that there was a strong possibility that the exchange of mail, trade, air and shipping services may materialize in 1 or 2 years. Communist China permitted the exist of the father of Lin Zhengjie [2651 2973 2638], member of the Taipei municipal legislative assembly, and Taiwan later let him return to the Mainland. Some unnamed people have visited Taiwan, while the "legendary figure" Hou Dejian [0186 1795 0256] went to the Mainland. Besides, many other unnamed scholars, artists, traders and tourists are travelling to and fro, and the honorable titles "anti-communist hero" and "returned patriot" have ceased to be of real significance. The volume of clandestine trade across the strait also runs into tens of millions of dollars each year.

However, the decisionmakers in Beijing and Taipei, as well as myself, all clearly understand that these three forms of contact can only be a relief for nostalgia or a means of eliminating antagonism from estrangement. They cannot easily bring about the peaceful reunification of Taiwan and Mainland China.

The solution of the unification problems, although not necessarily requiring a century, is still indefinitely remote. The major crisis of Hong Kong in 1997, however, is now imminent. Beijing leaders clearly understand that the successful solution of the Hong Kong question, the successful establishment of a Hong Kong special administrative region, and the successful preservation of Hong Kong's stability, prosperity and its present economic and social systems can play an important role in creating a precedent for the return of Taiwan, which is only across the strait.

In handling the Hong Kong question, which is simpler in all respects, Communist China has however, repeatedly committed the error of destroying the Hong Kong people's confidence, which was very frail from the outset. The Hong Kong question provides the best example of a crisis of confidence. The Chinese people in Hong Kong are afraid to return to the embrace of China and are contented to be ruled by an imperialist power in a 100-year old colony. Their lack of confidence in Communist China can be easily imagined.

When I was in Beijing, a deputy director of the United Front Work Department explained to me in detail the policy of "Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people." He emphasized that in 1997, Hong Kong will only have to lower the Union Jack and fly the Chinese national flag of five stars on a field of red. Beijing will not dispatch a single officer or soldier to rule Hong Kong. He added: Through legislative procedures, Communist China will use the laws adopted by the People's Congress to protect the capitalist economic and social systems in a "Hong Kong ruled by the people of Hong Kong." He said that this legal protection may be valid for more than 30 years (that is, 30 years after 1997).

I agree with the feasibility of this. However, soon after my return to Hong Kong from Beijing, Wang Guangying [3769 0342 5391], brother of Wang Guangmei [3769 1342 5019], appeared in Hong Kong in the capacity of a Shanghai capitalist. Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470], member of the CPC Central Committee, has also recently arrived to take up his post as head of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. There can be no doubt that more authoritative personages will be forthcoming to set the stage for "Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people." Let me ask: Can Hong Kong people really believe: "Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people"?

Furthermore, Communist China has unequivocally guaranteed that for a long time after 1997 (30-50 years, it is generally believed), Hong Kong's present capital economic and social systems will certainly not be changed. However, when the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong entered the second stage, a spokesman of Communist China solemnly announced that the Beijing government would not guarantee the preservation of Hong Kong's capital economic and social systems as a matter of course.

Then there is the recent report from Prof Zhang Xucheng [1728 2485 2052] that "if the Sino-British talks fail to yield any fruit within 2 years, China will unilaterally announce its own plan for solution." All this shows that Hong Kong people's lack of confidence in Communist China can be likened to "ice 3 feet thick that cannot possibly be the result of only 1 day of cold."

If Communist China is so clumsy in handling the Hong Kong question, how will those senile revolutionaries in Beijing manage a solution of the Taiwan question, which is 100 times more difficult? The Chinese authorities must take some drastic action to settle the major question of Hong Kong in 1997, successfully accomplish the task of "Hong Kong ruled by Hong Kong people" and of preserving Hong Kong's capitalist economic and social systems before they can build up the confidence of the people of Hong Kong. Only with such a successful precedent can they begin to consider the major undertaking of national unification involving Taiwan.

The Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong have entered the second stage, and both parties seem to be handling this difficult problem in a cautious and prudent way. This month (July), the United States announced the sale of \$503 million worth of defensive weapons to Taiwan, and Communist China discreetly remained calm. On 17 July, Deng Xiaoping for the first time announced publicly that the talks on cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC will be discussions conducted on an equal footing. Instead of a dialogue between a central and a regional government, they will be talks between two equal political parties. He even added that after the national reunification, Communist China's Taiwan policy will remain unchanged and Taiwan will be permitted to keep its own armed forces. Although he was only repeating Ye Jianying's proposal, his personal reaffirmation and reassurance should be a realistic and positive way to build up confidence, provided no ineffective and ridiculous petty action is taken again.

As I pointed out in my article "Taiwan Compatriots Stranded in Mainland China," (ZHONGGUO SHIBAO 11 July 1983), for the sake of those poor compatriots who have a home to which they cannot return and relatives whom they cannot meet, Taiwan should courageously accept Communist China's peace challenge and let the exchange of mail, trade, air and shipping services be carried out in a fair, reasonable and legitimate way so that people on both sides can maintain contacts in their cultural and material lives.

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CSO: 4005/150

COUNCILLOR SEES TIME FOR DISCLOSURES ON TALKS

HK040148 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Jan 84 pp 1, 12

[Article by Daniel Chung]

[Excerpts] The British and Chinese Governments should review the confidentiality rule regarding the 1997 talks to see if certain contents can be disclosed to the Hong Kong people, a Legislative Councillor said yesterday.

Mr Allen Lee said after seven rounds of talks, the time is ripe for the two sides to consider making disclosures.

"The people of Hong Kong cannot continuously be kept in the dark about the talks.

"I think they should at least be informed of the outline of the future arrangement for the territory, so they can put forward their views," he said.

Mr Lee said Britain should now discuss with China on the desirability of keeping the present degree of confidentiality, which, he said, might be seen as a means of "blinding" the people of Hong Kong about the issue.

Mr Lee was speaking at a seminar entitled "The Role of Intellectuals in Changing Hong Kong," organised by the Chinese University's Chung Chi College.

Against the backdrop of the 1997 question, he said local intellectuals should possess a sense of responsibility and should boldly speak out on what they think would be the best arrangement for the territory's future.

"[This] will help achieve a more satisfactory development on the issue," he said.

He gave an assurance that members of the Executive and Legislative Councils will not allow the Hong Kong Government to do anything which is against the interest of the Hong Kong people.

Mr Lee said the government is taking steps to democratise the administrative system, and he believes the process will be completed within the next 14 years.

"Now we have two elected district board members sitting on the Legislative Council [LEGCO]. It is believed that more elected representatives will sit on LEGCO and even EXCO [Executive Council] in future. Such change is useful to Hong Kong," he said.

Mr. Lee, who led a delegation of young professionals to discuss Hong Kong's future with Chinese officials in May last year, said developments in the past few months showed that the confidence crisis, as pointed out by the group, did exist.

But he did not agree with the suggestion that the crisis was motivated by a small group of influential people.

"Even the governor does not have the ability to achieve this," he said.

Mr Lee said he had received many letters from people of the middle and lower-income classes who expressed concern over Peking's rule over Hong Kong.

He stressed that he had no doubt about Hong Kong people's ability to administer Hong Kong and believed an agreement on the territory's future would finally be reached by the two sides.

"The track record of China in past years is the prime reason for people's lack of confidence.

"But if China continues to adopt the present policy line, I think it is worth Hong Kong people believing in its sincerity."

He said it was unwise of people to have already migrated to other countries because of the 1997 question.

"I think people should at least wait until the outcome of the talks is announced before making a decision whether to stay in Hong Kong or not," said Mr Lee.

CSO: 4000/159

BRITISH MP URGES PATIENCE OVER 1997 TALKS

HK070216 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 7 Jan 84 p 4

[Excerpt] The chairman of the British Hong Kong Parliamentary Group, Sir Peter Blaker, said yesterday he was certain Hong Kong people would like to continue their present way of life in the future.

The chairman, who is visiting Hong Kong, said: "It is rather early to come to any conclusion about the general feeling of the people of Hong Kong."

Speaking to reporters before meeting Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] members yesterday morning, he said he was sure the people of Hong Kong wanted to keep their free enterprise system and to be able to see the fruits of their energy and intelligence preserved.

He praised the people of Hong Kong for having achieved the greatest success in a shorter time than anybody else in the world he could think of and that they all wanted to see all this saved.

He expressed optimism that a satisfactory agreement could be reached on the future of Hong Kong between the British and Chinese governments.

He was also sure such an agreement would guarantee a continuation of the traditional way of life for the people of Hong Kong.

He urged the people of Hong Kong to be a bit more patient about the reaching of an agreement between the British and the Chinese governments on the 1997 issue.

"From my own past experience, it is difficult to tell how long any negotiations will take. The most significant thing should be the getting of a right agreement," he said.

Asked whether self-administration was plausible for Hong Kong after 1997, he said it would depend on what one meant by self-administration.

But he hoped Hong Kong people would be allowed to continue to run their lives in the way they have been used to.

Exactly how this could be done, he said, was difficult for him to say and it was something that had to be discussed in the Sino-British negotiations, he said.

Blaker stressed that the main point to be discussed in the Beijing talks was whether Hong Kong people could continue to run their lives in the way they valued.

On the question of Umelco, he said he wanted to know how its members saw the present position of Hong Kong in relation to its future.

Asked if he would hold talks with people at the grassroots level, he said he would be meeting a wide cross-section of people from as many areas as could be arranged.

"I will visit the Consumer Council, the district boards and speak to students. And, if time can be found, I will be prepared to fit in other people as well if they want to see me," he said.

However, Sze-yuen Chung, nominated member of the Executive Council, said before the meeting with Blaker that he would not be revealing any details of their talks.

He also said he was one of the people of Hong Kong, and not a representative of the people of Hong Kong, when airing his views on its future.

"However, I have had talks with many Hong Kong citizens and have received many opinion letters on the 1997 issue and I will present these opinions to Blaker," he said.

The meeting between Blaker and more than 10 Umelco members lasted more than an hour.

Following the meeting, nominated member Miss Maria Tam said the general impression was that the MP fundamentally understood the will and the anxiety of the people of Hong Kong.

"He also expressed some of his views but it is not appropriate to disclose them," she added.

Blaker, she said, had talked of how he would handle the views collected in Hong Kong.

"These would be useful to members of parliament in Britain and to the member of the British-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group," she said.

Miss Tam said she believed Blaker was influential in the parliamentary group and she hoped it would do more on expressing the will of the people of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/164

BRITISH MP ON HONG KONG-CHINA COOPERATION

HK100156 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 10 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is a good example of cooperation between Hong Kong and China, which will be useful to the future of Hong Kong, Sir Peter Blaker, chairman of Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group said yesterday.

He told reporters after a one-day visit to Shenzhen he was impressed by the remarkable development rate in the economic zone.

"It started only about four years ago and they have got the building programmes moving so fast," he said.

"We are used to seeing very rapid development in the construction and economic fields here, and I can also see that of Shenzhen is equally rapid."

"I think the cooperation between Hong Kong and China must no doubt be useful to the future of Hong Kong," he said.

He thought the zone's future plan was very ambitious and would provide more opportunities for cooperation between the colony and China.

He said Sino-British trade prospects were good and believed they were separate from the question of the colony's future.

Blaker said it was necessary to maintain confidence in the future of Hong Kong in order to achieve the twin objectives of both China and Britain--preserving the prosperity and stability of the colony.

"If you want to achieve the objective you must have confidence in the future," he said.

"There must be some assurance to the people of Hong Kong and foreign investors. That is one way to ensure that Hong Kong's prosperity will continue for a substantial period of time," he said.

Referring to the speech of Executive Council member Miss Lydia Dunn that it was now time for a sort of elected government in the colony to pave the way for the future, Blaker said it was a "sensible and excellent speech".

"I think that elections to the Legislative and Executive Councils will come but I cannot say when," he said. "And I think that the election will be good for everybody."

"I do not think there is any connection between elections and the diminution of British influence," he said, adding he expected to see the Chinese people here playing a bigger and bigger role all the time. He did not disagree that a British presence was not essential.

Blaker hoped London would get a satisfactory agreement with China and expected a debate in the Commons on an agreement.

He said Commons had recently held a debate on the colony and described it as "quite constructive."

He said he did not see any Commons diversion on the views of assuring the future of Hong Kong and preserving its status quo.

However, he did not think that during the course of negotiations, one should be raising the question of the future of Hong Kong all the time.

And he expected it would take quite a while before an agreement was reached in principle.

Explaining the contribution of the Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group to the finding of an agreement on Hong Kong's future, Blaker said their members were people interested in Hong Kong and most of them had been to Hong Kong and know something about it.

When the agreement was made between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong, it had to go to parliament and it would be useful if a number of members of parliament understood the problem, achievement and the future prospects of Hong Kong, he said.

"That is really the purpose of the Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group to make sure that a lot of members of parliament are well informed about Hong Kong," he said.

He said the group did not have a formal role in parliament and it acted informally that its members were able to inform other members of parliament about Hong Kong because they understood Hong Kong.

Accompanied by deputy political adviser Mr Richard Margolis and deputy secretary for home affairs, Mrs Libby Wong, Blaker and his wife started their tour at the Shekou industrial zone.

They also visited both the urban and resort areas in Shenzhen before being briefed by the president of the Shenzhen Economic Society, Mr Lu Zufa.

Blaker said after the visit he would be reporting to Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign Secretary and to Parliament.

Visiting the Western District Junior Police Call [JPC] clubhouse last evening, Blaker praised the JPC as an absolutely splendid arrangement, saying it should be copied by other countries.

Accompanied by Mr Drew Rennie, chief staff officer of Police Public Relations, Blaker was met on arrival by Mr John Sheppard, Hong Kong Island Police Regional Commander, Mr Barrie Deegan, Western District Commander and Mr Mak Kwok-kuen, Police Community Relations, Officer, Western.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

URBAN COUNCIL HEAD ON UK POLITICAL OBLIGATION

HK110218 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Halima Guterres]

[Text] Britain has a binding political obligation to Hong Kong which should not be severed after 1997, the chairman of the Urban Council, Mr Hilton Cheong-Leen, said yesterday.

He said he hoped that Hong Kong would continue its international ties with the British Commonwealth in some form of "associated territory" status.

Mr Cheong-Leen yesterday began the council's Annual Conventional Debate--the one occasion during the year when councillors are given carte blanche to speak on matters outside the scope of the council--with a speech devoted almost entirely to the 1997 issue.

He said Britain had a responsibility towards the three million Hong Kong people who by 1997 would still have a claim to British nationality. Under no circumstances could it abrogate its political responsibility to these people after the lease on the New Territories expired.

"It is essential that the British links in Hong Kong after 1997 should be of such a nature that most of these people can be given time to be absorbed in the post-1997 Hong Kong body politic," Mr Cheong-Leen said.

He suggested that between now and 1997, Hong Kong should be moving toward self-administration along the Singapore model.

Self-administration has been advocated by Beijing leaders to various Hong Kong groups.

This would mean that by 1997, the entire territory of Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories would be governed by Hong Kong people and the governor, chief minister or whatever name is decided upon would be a Hong Kong citizen elected by Hong Kong people.

"Hong Kong should be then have its own flag as the premier flag for the whole territory, with British representation in Hong Kong taking the form of a governor-general or a high commissioner or the equivalent, and such person could be convention be a Hong Kong-born personality," he said.

While he accepted that the New Territories would revert to China after the lease expired in 1997, Mr Cheong-Leen repeated his previous plea for Britain and China to come to an agreement whereby sovereignty on Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon peninsula would not go back to China for 30 years after 1997.

He said this would first allow time to resolve the question of the three million Hong Kong British citizens.

Furthermore, such an agreement would "go a long way toward regaining the confidence of local entrepreneurs in taking a long-term investment view of Hong Kong and in bringing back to Hong Kong some of the U.S.\$7 billion (about HK\$54.6 billion) which one international new magazine has reported to have taken flight from Hong Kong last year."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER AGAINST TALKS DEADLINE

HK070240 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 7 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Executive Council member, Miss Lydia Dunn, has spoken out against setting a deadline for a solution to Hong Kong's future.

She said at a luncheon meeting for the Foreign Correspondents Club yesterday that finding the right solution, and not the right time factor, should be the most important consideration.

"Get the right solution, two months or two years is irrelevant, but it must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong," she said.

She sees no reason why the talks should stop in September, as set by Beijing.

Miss Dunn observed that a British presence is not essential for Hong Kong's prosperity though it has been a buffer that has insulated Hong Kong from changes but it has not been the only one. In time, she said, there should be elected members on the Legislative Council and even the Executive Council.

Miss Dunn listed eight principal factors that have made Hong Kong a thriving and successful community, and it is their development and interaction that have produced what Hong Kong is today. Describing them as the pillars of the Hong Kong society, Miss Dunn said if any of these is taken away, the whole structure might be endangered.

She named the factors as:

Freedom under the law;

A constitution that provides a balance of power between its elements;

A belief in consultation and consensus;

A recognition of the need to retain the consent of the governed;

Stability of policy and practice in our government,

The rule of law;

The establishment and maintenance of confidence in ourselves and in our institutions; and

The human factor.

"Nowadays, we accept that a society cannot really be free unless every member has a fair chance to exercise that freedom, for economic and social repression limit that freedom just as much as political repression. A man who has a vote but cannot choose his occupation, a wife who cannot choose how many children she will have, a child who is deprived of education--none of them is really free," she said.

"Democracy without the safeguard of justice under the law does not guarantee freedom. A judicial system independent of the executive arm of the government and which can and does act as a restraint on the exercise of power by the executive is essential and so also are limitations on the power to make new laws, for if the power even of an elected legislature is not subject to some restraint it can easily become, under the guise of democracy, as tyrannous as any medieval tsar," she added.

On the system of consultation, Miss Dunn said any government that did not have the consent of the governed was inherently unstable. So there must be some means of ascertaining general public opinion and of gathering expert opinion on the matters for which the government has accepted responsibility. Only then can the administration ensure that the proposals that it puts forward have a fair chance of being endorsed by the executive and legislative bodies and accepted by the public.

"Important though the constitution and the consultative process are, I think my next factor is just as important. It is that stability of policy and practice that enables people to know where they stand today and that things will not be much different tomorrow. We never favoured sudden radical changes," she said.

"The 'rule of law' is another term which means a great deal more to us than is there in those words alone. In some countries the courts are not independent arbitrators between the government and the individual. They are themselves instruments of state policy. In such a system the rule of law means something quite different from what it means to us," she added.

When it comes to confidence, Miss Dunn reckons there are two aspects to it. One is confidence in one's abilities, but that confidence is of little use if one cannot have confidence in the rules of the game and that they will not be changed overnight.

"All the factors I have mentioned so far created and maintained the conditions for Hong Kong's success but they have not ensured it. There is one more essential factor--the human factor, the people who have chosen to live here. It is their intelligence, hard work, resourcefulness, imagination, resilience that have transformed Hong Kong from that 'barren rock with hardly a house upon it' to the thriving, prosperous, go-ahead society it is today," she said.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG, PRC COINCIDE ON RADIATION MONITORING

HK060139 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Cathy Yeung "In Shekou": "Chinese Back Radiation Monitoring Plans"]

[Text] Hong Kong and China hold similar views on monitoring radiation from the recently approved nuclear power plant at Daya Bay.

This was revealed by Mr John Peacock, director of the Royal Observatory, after 3 hours of talks with representatives of the project's preparatory committee at Shekkou yesterday.

He said they exchanged ideas on radiation monitoring programmes and were unanimous on the methodology and requirements of background radiation monitoring.

"We agreed there is a need to study the fact of dispersion and emission from the power station and, as part of the study, it would be necessary to carry out routine background radiation monitoring.

"We agreed there is a need to study the fact of dispersion and emission from the power station and, as part of the study it would be necessary to carry out routine background radiation monitoring.

"We also agreed it is necessary to cooperate in exchanging information, not only on radio activity measurements but also meteorological and other environmental data," he said.

Both parties also thought they should consider technical cooperation in detail, he added.

Mr Peacock said at the meeting they presented to the host their proposals for the setting up of radiation monitoring programmes in Hong Kong and this had been agreed to and approved by the Chinese.

"This was because both parties took the international approach," he said, adding he was very impressed with the thoroughness of China's basic approach to the problem of radiation monitoring.

"China has agreed to the basic idea but as to how this is to be fitted in with the overall programme would depend on future discussion," he said.

"We are both working towards the same goal and how we move is a technical matter.

"In future, we will get down to discuss more details and there will be a need to coordinate the programme of both parties."

Mr. Peacock said there would be further meetings between the two sides as time went on. He added the next round would be held either in Hong Kong or Guangdong.

He said they had proposed three weather stations in Hong Kong to monitor radio activity levels. The stations would be in Tsimbeitsui, Shataukok and Yeungfan near High Island.

About \$3 million would be spent on equipment for the stations and another \$500,000 on manpower.

It is hoped the equipment will be delivered to Hong Kong in November.

Mr Peacock said the government had agreed to support the project financially but no fund had yet been set aside.

"We have a policy support for the proposal, within the Economic Services Branch which is now putting the proposal for presentation for financial approval," he said. It is hoped the money will be allocated in the 1984-85 financial year, he said.

Mr Peacock was not clear about China's radiation monitoring programmes but he expected the setting to be extensive in view of the bigger area covered.

Mr. Chen Heling, vice chief engineer of the Guangdong Preparatory Committee assured that their monitoring programmes would be much wider than Hong Kong's.

However, he said it was difficult to tell at this stage as they were still conducting meteorological tests and environmental studies.

Led by Mr Chen, the Chinese team comprises eight engineers in the atomic, water, power and other related fields.

The Hong Kong delegation consists of four Royal Observatory officials and two representatives of China Light and Power Company.

The Hong Kong Team will visit Daya Bay today to further study the environmental and geographical situation.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRO-TAIWAN GROUPS CULMINATE 1997 PETITION WEEK

HK070232 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jan 84 p 8

[Report by Matthew Leung]

[Text] Local pro-Taiwan groups culminate a week of action on 1997 by petitioning Government House today.

Tens of representatives from rightwing students and residents' groups will make their last-ditch efforts to forward their opinion papers on the 1997 issue to the governor, Sir Edward Youde, before his departure to New York for a trade promotion tour.

The spate of representations to the government throughout the week has been described by some observers as "the spring onslaught" launched by rightwing groups to mark the 73d year of the founding of the Republic of China.

The groups claim to represent a wide cross-section of people including businessmen, trade unionists, students and residents.

They unanimously expressed deep worry on possible communist rule after 1997 and cast great doubts on promises made by Beijing officials about Hong Kong's future.

Their common hopes are that the negotiations between the British and Chinese governments over the 1997 issue will pay due respect to the wishes of the Hong Kong people--and that a free, democratic and judicially independent society will be maintained to protect the interests of the Hong Kong people.

They also urged that details of the negotiations be made public and that the talks should allow the participation of Hong Kong people.

The two groups petitioning today are the Hong Kong Post-Secondary Students Association and the I Love Free Hong Kong Campaign Committee.

Spokesman for the I Love Free Hong Kong Campaign Committee, Mr Lee Mo-fan, told the SCM POST that two letters, one for Sir Edward and the other for British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will be submitted today along with thousands of signatures collected from local residents.

The remaining part of the 60,000 signatures gathered recently would be forwarded to the United Nations, various Western countries, the World Human Rights Association and related organisations.

The I Love Free Hong Kong Campaign Committee held a meeting on December 11 where hundreds of people representing industrial, commercial, educational, kaifong [welfare association] and youth groups participated to discuss the future of Hong Kong.

A statement which was passed unanimously by attendants in the meeting said:

"We love free Hong Kong because it gives us freedom without which we shall lose everything. But once the Chinese communists take over Hong Kong, the first thing Hong Kong people will lose is freedom, next their bread."

A group of representatives from the 150,000-member rightwing Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council petitioned Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] on Wednesday.

It was followed by a petition from 33 delegates representing 300 pro-Taiwan organisations to Government House on Thursday.

And yesterday, 20 representatives of the United Chung Wah Martial Arts and Athletic Association went to Government House and handed in a position paper on 1997 issue.

CSO: 4000/164

END